42-1942

# The Horizon

APR 4 1942

BY P. L. PRATTIS

## SOMETHING ON THE NUTRITIVE VALUE OF THE HALF LOAF, WHOLE LOAF AND THE WHOLE LOAF AND A HALF

WHICH do you believe in? The half loaf? The whole loaf? Or the whole loaf and a half? If you were hungry and starvation faced you, would you cast aside the half loaf and starve, or would you consume the half loaf (if it contained no poisons) and, with your renewed vigor continue to contend for the whole loaf, thus assuring to yourself the whole loaf and a half?

Which is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its adherents to contend for? Which is the Tuskegee school of thought to contend for? Which is the National Medical association to contend for? If the National Medical association contends for the half loaf and the NAACP contends for the whole loaf, is it going to be wise for either of them to lose time and waste energy fighting and condemning each other? If the half loaf the one seeks and the whole loaf the other asks for are both good for the body and soul, should not the body and soul of the race secure the benefits of both? If the half loaf of the one or the whole loaf of the other contain poisonous ingredients, should we not reject either or both? Is this not a time when we should strive to obtain all the good bread we can?

Mr. Prattis

### DISAGREES WITH N.M.A.

I FIND myself in reluctant disagreement with some of the leaders of the National Medical association. They are my friends. I admire them. A leadership core of the association is now engaged in fighting the proposed hospital setup for Fort Huachuca, where the 93rd Division will eventually be housed and trained. According to present plans, the staff of the Fort Huachuca hospital will be composed almost wholly of colored doctors. I think I have read that the National Medical association is opposed to this setup because it partakes of the nature of segregation. That is giving Negro doctors greater opportunity than they have ever had before in the United States Army, but it is the half loaf of a type of segregation.

The association now demands the whole loaf of integration. It insists that Negro doctors be filtered throughout the Army medical corps just like all other doctors. There is certainly nothing wrong with that. I am for it.

I am for the Huachuca setup which represents the half loaf and I am for non-discriminatory integration which represents the whole loaf. I am for the whole loaf and a half.

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### FORCED TO OPPOSE

I SUSPECT that some of the leaders of the Medical association have been forced into the position of fighting the Huachuca project because, unfortunately, they were recently played in the middle by Surgeon General Magee of the Army. Gen. Magee had at hand some stipulations, drawn up by one of the association's committees, in which the association sought to advance the service and status of Negro doctors in the Army. Gen. Magee, with the wording before him, adroitly used those stipulations to perfect plans for a Jim Crow setup. There WAS a loophole in the wording submitted by the association.

I know that not a single member of the association's committee would have sought or countenanced Jim Crow in any sense. I know that advantage was taken of the committee. **But when the Surgeon General said that these Negro doctors had been given what they** asked for, he was right as far as the wording went.

### POISONOUS HALF LOAF

NOW the association, which has never been off the track so far as intent goes, is trying to get back on. I don't think fighting the Huachuca project is the way to get back on. I think the association's leaders should turn their fight to Fort Bragg, to Camp Livingston, to Fort Benning and all other forts and camps where there are Negroes in considerable numbers and break up segregation in them. I think that segregation in these camps is the half loaf with poison. I think the project at Huachuca is the half loaf which is good for the body and soul. I think it would be better if we could have white doctors and colored doctors working together at Huachuca. That would be the whole loaf. But I'll take the half loaf now and stay just as busy fighting for the whole loaf.

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### READY FOR FEAST

I AM for the whole loaf and a half. But I am not going to denounce those who seek only the good half loaf or only the good whole loaf. We need all the bread, in whole loaves or half loaves, we can get. So I am not going to label either the half loaf seeker or the whole loaf seeker an appeaser. I think my position is better than either of theirs and that I'll end up with the most bread. But in the final accounting, I'll welcome Walter White's whole loaves and Frederick Patterson's half loaves. **What a feast we shall have if we can just keep from falling out with one another?**

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# THE PATTERSON - WHITE CONTROVERSY

The controversy that has flared up between Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, and Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, over the issue of segregation in the Army, is most unfortunate. This is a very critical moment in the history of the Negro in America. The hour calls for united front, for singleness of purpose and not for division in our ranks.

We deeply regret the urgency of adding our voice to this polemic. But when Dr. Patterson is quoted as having said in a telegram to Mr. White that he "regarded question of segregation as academic and unnecessary to be considered in conference" with the assistant secretary of War, we take it to be our duty to oppose so uncritical and dangerous a view.

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It is inconceivable after so many years of incessant pleading for the abolition of segregation and for the integration of the Negro into the basic phases of American life and culture, that we should now be told that we have dissipated much energy in a fruitless academic cause. Our fight against Jim-Crowism, whether in the army or civilian life, is necessarily a fight for extension of democratic principles to all the people under our representative form of government. If segregation is an academic issue to be justified only in doctoral dissertations, then it follows that the democracy for which we are fighting is an abstract principle unworthy of the precious human blood that is being spilled so copiously in its behalf.

Lest Dr. Patterson's indefensible point of view should be accepted as a criterion by the policy-making officials at Washington, we hasten to denounce it as wholly at variance with the opinion and feelings of the overwhelming majority of the Negroes in the United States.

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It also seems to be at variance with the opinion of the President of the United States and that of the men who are directing the War Production Board. These men have appointed special Negro advisers and established special governmental agencies to eliminate segregation as a deterrent to the national defense program. Moreover, a fellow southerner, Senator Claude Pepper of Florida has taken a far more constructive view of the relation of the Negro world to the white world than has Dr. Patterson whose job it is to train a generation of Americans to face their problems in this country with determination and fortitude.

# PICKENS REBUKED BY NAACP

APR 18 1942

NEW YORK, April 16—Dean Pickens, Field Director of the NAACP, now on leave of absence to the Government, was "rebuked" but not dismissed at the meeting of the Board of Directors here Monday afternoon. The action rebuking Mr. Pickens follows:

"It is voted that Mr. Pickens be notified that his article on the matter of segregation in the United States Army is contrary to the repeated stand taken by the NAACP officially, and taken by the NAACP Board of Directors."

# SOUTHERN SAY-SO

## NO TIME NOW FOR LEADERS TO BE ATTACKING EACH OTHER; UNITY NEEDED

BY M. S. STUART

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAACP—LETTERS of GOLD—pregnant with meaning to you. You know that they constitute a symbol of consolation to the anguished heart of the Race. You know that in many cases defenseless victims of undemocratic governmental processes, lonely and disconsolate in the darkness of death chambers, have looked to these five letters as a five-point Star of Hope—a light house in a raging store. These letters have come to be indelibly inscribed on the heart scroll of our minority race, entangled as it is in the vexing meshes, evasions, sharp practices and authoritative hypocrisies found in abundance on the desert wastes that lie between the bleak summits of abstract legal theories and the Promised Land of honest application and practical enforcement of the written laws of our so-called democratic idealogy.

Mr. Stuart

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### A NATIONAL ASSET

Not only has the NAACP become a household word among Negroes, but it has won the respect—and fear—of many white people. There are many of the far-seeing, profound thinking of that race who regard the organization as a national asset. They see it as a constructive protest, prodding the nation on towards a more perfect union of the people.

A necessary criticism constantly reminding our ideology of its defects. Constantly holding the mirror of criticism before Miss Democracy's face and pointing out the smudge of tolerated injustices, which, despite heavy coatings of paint, powder and pretense, still glare through to mar the beauty of her profile. The NAACP on its past record has made a place of national recognition for itself. What of the future?

### A MAJOR FACTOR IN RACE HISTORY

If there shall ever come that happy day when the Negro's battle for full participation in, and protection of, his government shall be won, the NAACP will be surely accorded a high place of honor and heroism among the organizations and individuals who have helped to achieve that victory. No impartial history can well be written without including the great part played by the NAACP in the progress of the race. On its pages the pattern of these five letters—NAACP—must necessarily be interwoven in hues of gold—if from now on something does not occur to mar or detract from the glorious record of the past. But does not the present trend of the organization raise the question of the future value of the association? The danger that the NAACP shall become engaged in and divert much of its energy towards, intra-racial strife should not be discounted. There seems to be some indications of this in the current attitude of its secretary.

### FOR THE ADVANCEMENT—NOT OBSTRUCTION

Let it not be forgotten that the popularity of the organization among liberty loving peoples of both races has been due to the belief that its sole work was the advancement of colored people—not attack on colored people. That precisely is what some fear its secretary is trying to prostitute its functions. There appears to be grounds for believing that Mr. Walter White is using his official connection as a vantage board from which to spring upon Negro leaders whose viewpoints do not happen to agree with his own on racial matters.

MR. WHITE seems to think that there is only one worthwhile brand of strategy with which to do battle with the race's opponents. He, with the NAACP, is attacking the left flank. That is alright. Let him keep at it. There is full admission here of the value of militancy, agitation, and radicalism. But why not soften up the right flank and the center. Should those who seek by more docile, more subtle methods to weaken the opponent's army on these fronts be denounced and abused? Certainly not. The race needs to use every weapon it can command. When calm common sense and compromise seem appropriate, surely they should be hurled with all the deftness race diplomats can employ.

### THE 99th PURSUIT SQUADRON

Mr. Walter White seems to be still yapping at the 99th Pursuit Squadron and Dr. F. D. Patterson through whose practical effectiveness this military unit was secured. You probably have read that some of our young men who have been in training at this field, have been awarded their wings. Maybe in time we shall have some in actual combat service. If luck should hatch us out a top notch hero in the air service, whose deeds of valor would amount to major contributions in the efforts for victory in this war, would not such a hero be in a position after the war to do much to smooth the way for future Negro generations? Joe Louis is the answer. Consider what he has done. When he started fighting big white boxers, against him in the ring there was always a third challenger, a big invisible, mean antagonist . . race prejudice. When Joe, despite theoretical APR 18 1942 decided to risk his championship to make rich gates for the Navy and Army, only then was he able to deliver an effective punch against race prejudice. Only then did he become "the greatest champion who ever lived." Joe attacked the right flank and the center. So did Dr. Patterson. Let these unnecessary attacks upon one another cease. Let us pull together.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Dean Pickens Is Vindicated

APR 18 1942

The N. A. A. C. P., Monday, executive board revoked its notice given to Dean William Pickens, on February 10 that the association would not rehire him at the expiration of his leave for service with the United States Treasury Department.

Mr. Pickens

Action followed a hearing at the association's office. He was, however, notified that his article on segregation in the U. S. Army expressed opinions contrary to the views repeatedly stated by the N. A. A. C. P. and approved officially by the board.

The Pickens article, published in the Star News complained of described conditions at Tuskegee Flying Field and Fort Huachuca.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# Pickens Stands Pat Under NAACP Charge; Heads Fail To Oust Him

APR 25 1942

NEW YORK. — (ANP)— After practically firing Dean William Pickens for statements which the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People board of directors considered advocating segregation, the board at its meeting Monday voted merely to notify Pickens that the article in question "is contrary to the repeated stands taken by the association."

Reading of a prepared statement by the dean in which he refused to back down from his original stand preceded the voting.

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The statements which stirred up the trouble were contained in a column released early this year by the Associated Negro Press under the title, "Fort Huachuca and the Ninety-ninth Pursuit Squadron," in which the dean declared that "the army is planning to win the war, in spite of segregation or of those who oppose segregation" and praised both the army post and the Ninety-ninth as efforts "that will make a dent in segregation."

He also asserted that "segregation based on skin-color or eye-color is damned nonsense of course."

Following publication in the New York Amsterdam News, Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. executive secretary, wrote Pickens a letter telling him that on February 9 the board stated it felt he "could not be reappointed to the executive staff" and gave him permission to appear at a future meeting and present his side of the case.

Because of Pickens' prominence nationally and the general realization of his contributions to the success of the N.A.A.C.P. and racial advancement in general, a storm of protest arose when the board's action became known.

Letters and telegrams of protest poured into national N.A.A.C.P. offices from all parts of the nation and Walter White and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, became involved in an open controversy. Pickens, however, had no public statements to make.

As soon as the new Navy policy was announced by Secretary Frank Knox, the N.A.A.C.P. national office issued a statement saying it was 'gratifying" to hear of the change and asserting that "any progress toward a more enlightened point of view is to be commended."

At the same time branch associations were condemning the new policy with the Washington N.A.A.C.P. going so far as to demand that Knox resign. It was felt by friends of Pickens that the official NA.A.C.P. stand actually was far in excess of the position for which Pickens was about to be ousted.

At the board meeting last Monday, the motion to merely notify Pickens that his stand differed from that officially taken by the N.A.A.C.P. was made by Carl Murphy, Baltimore, editor of the Afro-American newspapers, and seconded by Isadore Martin.

Prior to the vote, Pickens read a prepared statement to the board which told of his long association with the N.A.A.C.P., the reason for this present connection with the treasury department, his fight against segregation and reiterated his praise of both Fort Huachuca and the Ninety-ninth.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# NAACP Revokes Pickens Ouster

APR 18 1942

NEW YORK—The NAACP executive board Monday revoked its notice given Dr. William Pickens on February 10 that the association would not rehire him at the expiration of his leave for service with the U.S. Treasury Department. Action followed a hearing at the association's offices.

Mr. Pickens

The board, however, notified Mr. Pickens again that his article on segregation in the U.S. Army expressed opinions contrary to the views repeatedly stated by the NAACP and approved officially by the board.

**Quote Pickens Article**

The Pickens article complained of described conditions at Tuskegee Flying Field and Fort Huachuca. It said:

"Segregation . . . is damned nonsense . . . but this man's army is not planning to make or break segregation; it is planning to win the war, in spite of segregation or of those who oppose segregation. . . .

"If the army were led by fools, they might decide to settle the 'race question' first—and then try to win this war afterward."

Dr. Pickens has been an NAACP secretary for thirty years.

42-1942
Raleigh N.C. News & Observer
April 25, 1942

**THE RACE QUESTION.**

To the Editor: Someone asked the other night, Who is this J. W. Stroud who wrote under the caption, "Last Word," of April 21 in this column of your paper? The answer was that we knew him about as well as Mr. Stroud knew The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People—evidenced by his assertion that it was the most radical and undemocratic organization in America. "It's a busybody nuisance," he continues. Surely these assertions, evidence his knowledge of a defensive organization whose purpose has always been to seek fair play for a group whose opportunities have always been limited and whose achievements have been commendable. An organization made up of leaders of both groups, whose spirit of understanding and sympathetic attitude prompt them to contend for fair play meted out to a struggling group, who for the most part has always been willing to make a rightful contribution to its fellows with whom we have to work and serve for a common good. This organization is not offensive in principle; but rather defensive in spirit and in its endeavors. Its purpose is to aid a group who seeks its God-given rights that all may share in the blessings allotted us by Him. Thus this set-up that covers a wide area all over this country, assisting those of us whose opportunities and privileges are threatened, in the educational field, better housing conditions, a right to vote and the protection of the courts whenever the law of our land has not seen its way clear to mete out to the Negro a fair deal. If such an organization is "undemocratic and a nuisance" because it has come to the rescue of the weaker group, why we do not quite understand. Dean Wick's book, "The Reason for Living," when he says, "It is to make a rightful contribution to one's fellows." This organization has helped members of our group to secure better jobs, fair treatment of Negro Americans in the armed forces, equal educaticnal facilities in many places, a right to the ballot in many communities for full citizenship.

I. B. TURNER.

Washington.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# N.A.A.C.P. Decides Not To Fire Dean Pickens

## Board of Directors Notifies Him His Stand Was Contrary to Policy Of Association, But He Stands Pat

APR 24 1942

NEW YORK.—(ANP)—After practically firing Dean William Pickens, director of branches now on leave to the U. S. Treasury department, for statements which the N.A.A.C.P. board of directors considered advocating segregation, the board at its meeting Monday voted merely to notify Pickens that the article in question "is contrary to the repeated stands taken by the association." Reading of a prepared statement by the dean in which he refused to back down from his original stand preceding the voting.

The statements which stirred up the trouble were contained in a column released early this year by the Associated Negro Press under the title, "Fort Huachuca and the 99th Pursuit Squadron," in which the dean declared that "the army is planning to win the war, in spite of segregation or of those who oppose segregation" and praised both the army post and the 99th as efforts "that will make a dent in segregation." He also asserted that "segregation based on skin-color or eye-color is damned nonsense of course."

**LETTERS OF PROTEST**

APR 24 1942

Following publication in the New York Amsterdam News, Walter White, N.A.A.C.P. executive secretary, wrote Pickens a letter telling him that on February 9 the board stated it felt he "could not be reappointed to the executive staff" and gave him permission to appear at a future meeting and present his side of the case.

Because of Pickens' prominence nationally and the general realization of his contributions to the success of the N.A.A.C.P. and racial advancement in general, a storm of protest arose when the board's action became known. Letters and telegrams of protest poured into national N.A.A.C.P. offices from all parts of the nation and Walter White and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, became involved in an open controversy. Pickens, however, had no public statements to make.

As soon as the new navy policy was announced by Secretary Knox, the N.A.A.C.P. national office issued a statement saying it was "gratifying" to hear of the change and asserting that "any progress toward a more enlightened point of view is to be commended." At the same time branch associations were condemning the new policy with the Washington N.A.A.C.P. going so far as to demand that Knox resign. It was felt by friends of Pickens that the official N. A. A. C. P. stand actually was far in excess of the position for which Pickens was about to be ousted.

**MAKES STATEMENT**

APR 24 1942

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# NAACP Votes To Keep Pickens; He Gets Warning

APR 24 1942

## Dean Refuses To Back Down On 99th Statement

APR 24 1942

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**SENT LETTER**

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**READS STATEMENT**

Prior to the vote, Pickens read a prepared statement to the board which told of his long association with the NAACP, the reason for this present connection with the treasury department, his fight against segregation and reiterated his praise of both Fort Huachuca and the 99th.

His statement said in part:

"I have been fighting for my race, never hostile to my country, for nearly half a hundred years. For 40 years I have repeatedly risked my life in the fight against undemocratic and unnecessary public discriminations based on race. 33 years of that time in the service of the association, the first 11 years without pay of any sort (while I was a college professor or official) and the last 28 years on whatever wages the board found it convenient to pay.

"Therefore it was not less astonishing to me than it seems to be to almost everybody else, when I received a letter from the secretary indicating that some of the board members who were at the February, 1942, meeting, were of the opinion that one article of mine after 40 years of article writing, had one phrase in it which advocated segregation.' The secretary's letter did not say one phase, but I learned later from the newspapers and others that the criticized phrase was: that the 'army is planning to win the war, in spite of segregation or of those who oppose segregation.' The substance of impartial phrase seems to me, and always has seemed to me, so simply true that it hardly needs to be stated.

**HONESTY CALLED FOR**

"At it now happens, the greatest enemy of our country is also the greatest enemy of the Negro race. The situation calls for honesty, for frankness, for straight-shooting, and no shenannigans. We do not abandon our domestic issues, they will control them so that they may not betray us. If the whites are wise, they will relax their opposition to Negroes. If the Negroes are wise, they will not expect the whites to do all the relaxing. Priorities must be given to the plans for the defense of the United States as a whole. No

passion or emotion can shake the fact that no domestic issue, however dear to its own propagandist, can be more than secondary to the great national and international interests. Individual freedom naturally impresses the individual more, but his intelligence says that he cannot have it and lose national freedom.

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"Just two more things, briefly stated: First, why did I write "Fort Hucahuca and 99th Pursuit Squadron? In general I wrote it just as I had written thousands of other editorials in the last 25 years. But in particular, I wrote it because these two army posts are so competent, so impressive and hope-inspiring; and in very particular, because the officers of those two posts, not the white officers pleaded: 'Mr. Pickens, why does not somebody tell the truth about this place? They come here and go away and only tell that it is a separate place for the training of colored troops, leaving the impression that it is a dump. Everybody knows already that it is a segregated institution, but none of our papers seem to know that Fort Huachuca is one of the best army posts in the United States. So spoke Shirley Graham, colored USO official at Fort Huachuca, in December, 1941, and every Negro army officer and every Negro official of the auxiliary services, who spoke about it, backed her up.

"Similarly, at the 99th Pursuit Squadron base at Tuskegee in January, colored men and women and officials asked: "Why does not some one tell the country how splendidly we are doing here? Why do they all try to depress us by abusing this airfield as an inefficient as well as a segregated training place? With my own eyes I saw that the government was not only spending millions of dollars to make a genuine airport and training base, but to make sure that the work was well-done they had put on the job one of the country's best firms of Negro contractors.

**AVOIDED NEWSPAPERS**

"Now, the last thing: You have received a few letters from people. I know because in a few cases, they sent me copies of their letters. Their copies were the first notices to me that they even intended to write. Some who saw me, said: 'Shall we write the NAACP?' My reply amounted to: 'You are grown. Use your own head.'—I avoided newspapers religiously, except to say 'Thank you!' for some generous word. For in their zeal for publicity, I know how newspapers may hurt an organization.

"I have never advocated segregation,—not because I would think that any other American who did or does advocate segregation, is a criminal who ought to be shot, but because I differ from him in opinion,—believing as I do that in the long run racial segregation is against the interests and the best destiny of America. While we are pursuing that destiny, which we shall not reach by the end of the present generation, we must continually adjust ourselves in some modus vivendi which will not set that move forward, not backward. I do advocate, however, with all my heart the use of the common sense in this greatest of all wars, and in this greatest menace to the human and to the social security of black people in the history of the world."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# NAACP BUREAU IN WASHINGTON SET FOR WORK

## Association To Open New Offices Under Atty. Frank D. Reeves

MAY 23 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A long-time plan of the N.A.A.C.P. will be put into effect with the opening of the N.A.A.C.P. Washington bureau, scheduled soon.

The office is now being organized by Frank D. Reeves, formerly in the legal department at the national office, and now administrative assistant in the Washington Bureau, the N.A.A.C.P. announced.

Renovations are being made, and equipment is being installed so that work can begin at the bureau which, according to the N.A.A.C.P., will "battle seven days a week and as many hours a day as necessary to protect the rights of Negroes during this most crucial period in the world's history."

MAY 23 1942

The Bureau is located at 100 Massachusetts avenue and is two blocks from the Union station, close to the Capitol, Senate and House, Supreme court and other government agencies.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# The Nation's Capital

*By Insider*

## Spokesmen Ask for Crumbs, Neither Whole Nor Half Loaf

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A very big red herring has recently been dragged out to confuse the uniformed. It purports to present the "whole loaf" and "half loaf" philosophy of race demands indulged in by Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P. and Dr. Frederick Patterson, Tuskegee Institute in an exchange of condemnatory notes. The whole subject more properly falls in the category of "Crumbs" from the table of American democracy.

Judge Hastie

Two simple illustrations definitely expose this fraudulent effort to mislead the public with none too subtle propaganda by those who still attempt to get headlines for their do nothing policies.

Walter White asks for complete integration of Negroes in the war effort according to his speeches and press releases.

What are Mr. White's deeds? Hon. William H. Hastie is chief general counsel of the N. A. A. C. P. He has not resigned from this office, though he is now serving as civilian aide to the Secretary of War, Hon. Henry L. Stimson. As a member of the N. A. A. C. P. Board, he is one of Mr. White's "bosses."

Chief Counsel Hastie of the N. A. A. C. P. has done nothing in seven months to abate, much less reverse the segregation policy of the U. S. Army. Negro officers are being trained at Army reservations in separate classes and separate barracks, North and South. Negro soldiers are in separate regiments with white officers, with few exceptions. Negro soldiers are "Jim Crowed" in Army and USO Recreation Centers in all sections of the country from Fort Devens, Massachusetts; Camp Custer, Michigan, to Blanding in Florida, and Sam Houston, Texas, as well as all Army reservations in every State in the Union.

APR 1 1942

Dr. Patterson

**Wanted to Quit**

It is to Mr. Hastie's credit that he has been reported as ready to resign his $7,500 a year job along with his $4,200 assistant.

It might not be amiss to cite here the 1942-43 Presidential budget estimates for salaries alone in the Secretary of War's office is $3,257,505 for 1942 and $4,902,547 for 1943.

Does it take a mathematician to figure out that the entire salaries of the Negro administrative staff of the Secretary of War do not add up to even crumbs from the table of 8 million dollars appropriated in salaries, necessary to pay the higher-ups in this division of the United States war effort. Of course the Secretary of War's office is responsible for the complete salary expenditures of all divisions. The total War Department appropriation estimates, according to the budget of the U. S. Government for 1943 is $1,950,000,000. The appropriation for these services in 1942 is $1,521,895,561. These are not millions, but a billion and a half, if it does not confound you.

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Has anyone heard Mr. Walter White publicly or privately express just what would be a "whole loaf" out of these ten of millions as the proper share for one-tenth of the total population if Negroes had their rightful representation and participation?

The representation of Dean William Pickens former national organizer of N. A. A. C. P. branches may be properly selected as another of Mr. White's choices, even though he is about converted to the New Deal good and bad.

Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the United States Treasury, for whom Mr. Pickens works in the Defense Bond Division has $26,000,000 for promoting these sales of Government stamps and bonds. He has $260,000,000 for the whole Treasury Department where there are no Negro administrative officials in these main divisions.

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Does this salary of four Negroes headed by Dean Pickens seem like a whole loaf for 12,000,000 when it takes 3,000 of the majority group to reach the other 120,000,000?

We could go on and on and will in the near future on this "crumy" whole loaf bunk of Walter White and his N. A. A. C. P.

Now though let us look at one or two grand gestures of our old compromising half loaf advocate, who aspires to wabble around in Dr. Washington's shoes.

Dr. Frederick Patterson has just accepted with one of his members of the Tuskegee board a $1 a year job in the Department of Agriculture.

The total appropriation for the department in 1942 is $1,187,446,773. The Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture where Mr. Campbell of Tuskegee and Mr. Pierce of Hampton have been the only administrative officials of recognized standing for years has for its expenditure in 1942, $14,956,843. The Department of Agriculture's race representation for serving the 9,000,000 Negro farmers of the South seems like a drop of water in the ocean of 75,000 such agents which the public service provides for the other farmers of the nation.

The race needs representation among the 15,000 professional, technical and scientific workers of the Department of Agriculture with millions of dollars at their disposal under the direction of a genius like Dr. George Washington Carver.

42-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Negroes United In Demands For Fair Treatment

JAN 6 - 1942

## Important Achievements Are Cited

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Outstanding and bright note in the year 1941 was the increasing militancy and unity of American Negroes in their demands for full equality in the life of the nation. Secretary Walter White told the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held here Monday, January 5.

JAN 6 - 1942

"While the United States became the chief producer of instruments of war for democratic nations fighting against totalitarianism, and later a belligerent, American Negroes became more than ever united in their demands for fair and equal treatment in the war and other efforts," Mr. White said.

Named as one of the most important gains was the President's Executive Order, No. 8802, of June 25, banning discrimination based on race, creed, color or national origin in employment and job training for defense industry, and the establishment of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice. Mr. White gave full credit to the March-on-Washington Committee, the Negro press, and cooperating organizations for having brought about official recognition of American industry's undemocratic refusal to employ skilled and semi-skilled Negro labor.

### BRANCHES ACTIVE

NAACP branches active in breaking down racial barriers in defense employment were cited. Among them are the California State Conference of branches which worked for nearly nine months to open up defense plants in the Los Angeles area; the Kansas City, Missouri, branch which began agitation in March against the North American Aviation Company for its refusal to hire Negroes, even if qualified, in skilled capacities, with the result that North American's bomber plant in Kansas City, Kansas, began in October to train and hire Negroes in skilled work; Hartford, Connecticut, where conferences between NAACP officials and the management of the Colt Firearms Company resulted in investigation by the FEPC and written commitments from the company to hire qualified Negroes whenever they should apply.

JAN 6 - 1942

Also Tulsa Oklahoma where a year-long fight by the branch was successful when 19 Negro carpenters were employed in October in the construction of a Douglas Aircraft bomber plant there; Detroit Michigan, and Cleveland, Ohio, where gains in Negro employment have been noted.

Although the American Federation of Labor has set up some segregated locals, 1941 brought out the refusal of the A. F of L. International Machinists Union to permit Negroes to join it. This policy made it impossible for Negroes to get employment at the plants like the Boeing Aircraft company in Seattle, Washington; the Bethlehem Shipyards, San Francisco, and, according to reports to the NAACP from the FEPC, at the Vultee Aircraft factory, Nashville, Tenn.

JAN 6 - 1942

### RACE CLASHES

Coupled with demands for opportunity in national defense industry was the strong insistence by American Negroes that colored soldiers in the huge new Army be given fair treatment, it was reported. Racial clashes at Fort Bragg, North Carolina; Camp Joe Robinson, Arkansas; Camp Gibbin, and Camp Davis, near Wilmington, North Carolina, dramatized the South's resentment of the Negro soldier and the War Department's unwillingness to protect him from acts of violence resulting from this resentment. One of the most disgraceful acts of the year was the lynching in Army uniform of Private Felix Hall, a Negro volunteer, at Fort Benning, Georgia, in April, about which the War Department has taken no punitive action.

Mr. White said that the U. S. government missed its big opportunity to break the pattern of segregation in the armed forces when it set up a jim crow unit of the air force at Tuskegee, Alabama. The secretary deplored the separate unit, saying that it would prevent Negro pilots in training there from reaching the maximum efficiency which they would attain if they were trained at the larger air bases. "One of the most significant facts in the whole Army picture," he said, "is the training together of Negro and white officers, even in Army schools in the South, which shows that it can be done."

The NAACP reported that it plans to continue to fight against the policy of the U. S. Navy restricting the service of Negroes to the mess division. The irony of this restriction in view of the Navy's constant appeals for increased enlistments was pointed out in the report.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

# Pickens has got A chance to talk, So "the plank," He'll hardly walk!

MAR 1942

New York—Dean William Pickens, veteran staff member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now on leave with the U. S. Treasury department, has not been fired from his position with the N. A. A. C. P. as has been reported by some newspapers.

Dean Pickens wrote a column entitled "Pursuit Squadron," datelined from Tuskegee, Ala., and carried in the New York Amsterdam Star News for January 31.

MAR 5 - 1942

In it were some assertions about racial segregation generally, and particularly about racial segregation in the Army, which caused the board of directors at its regular meeting February 9 to vote that Mr. Pickens, in this article, had taken "a position directly opposite to that maintained by the Association."

MAR 5 - 1942

Upon receipt of the official notice of the board's action at its meeting February 9, Mr. Pickens offered to appear at either the March 9 or April 13 meeting of the board and it was agreed that he should appear April 13.

# EXECUTIVES QUAIL AS WHITE IS GIVEN DICTATORIAL POWER

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburgh, Penn.

FEB 27 1942

**NEW YORK, Feb. 26—After more than 20 years of service, first as field secretary and then as director of branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, "Dean" William Pickens was summarily** fired Monday, Febraury 9, by the Board of Directors of the powerful organization, because of his recent ANP release blessing segregation of Negroes in the Army following a recent visit to Tuskegee airfield.

Long a thorn in the side of Walter White, executive secretary, because he reportedly was "out of step" with the program for streamlining NAACP work, Pickens had been clever enough to sidestep the numerous pitfalls designed for him. Chagrined, the Association heads bided their time. The golden opportunity came when Pickens wrote an ANP story, appearing in the weekly newspapers of January 31, which the Directors construed as endorsement of the Army's segregation policy, which the Association has bitterly opposed.

For nearly a year Pickens had been "loaned" to the Treasury Department to persuade Negro businesses, organizations and individuals to buy defense stamps and bonds.

FEB 27 1942

### WHITE DICTATOR

Another action of the Board at this memorable meeting was to grant the executive secretary, 47-year-old, graying, Walter F. White, the right to hire and fire executives without consulting the Board of Directors. Heretofore, executives have been employed and discharged only by the action of the Board. This assumption of dictatorial powers has the staff in a dither, it is said, because at least two executives are slated to get the axe in the near future, unless they rapidly make their peace with White.

FEB 28 1942

The feud between Pickens and White is said to be of long standing. In the first place Pickens was one of the Old Guard. He joined the Association in the days of James Weldon Johnson, Robert Bagnall and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. When Johnson resigned and Walter White became executive secretary in 1930, the numbers of Bagnall and DuBois were up. Bagnall, who now pastors a church in Philadelphia, was the first to go when reduction in revenue due to the depression made his ousting plausible.

FEB 28 1942

The handwriting began to appear on the wall for DuBois when The Crisis had to finally be subsidized by the Association just before the depression, its circulation having sunk from over 100,000 to less than 10,000 since 1920. This ended the operation of the magazine as the DuBois personal organ. It came under Association management and DuBois's salary was drastically cut. It was then that DuBois heard the call of Atlanta University and went down there to teach sociology while drawing half-time salary from the Crisis.

### WHITE BIDES TIME

The wily executive secretary bided his time, waiting for an opening for a haymaker. Then DuBois committed the same faux pas that tripped Pickens—he blessed segregation in an editorial in the Crisis, worse, with characteristic stubbornness, he persisted in doing so, month after month. The controversy ended with DuBois resigning and Wilkins, the assistant secretary, assuming the post of editor.

With the last of the Old Guard "Gone With the Wind", White now has clear sailing, unhampered by "dead wood". He becomes in every way the senior executive with no old-timers to say to him nay, or to interfere with his program.

FEB 28 1942

The quarrel with Pickens is said to have originated with Pickens' inability to raise money, at a time when money was desperately needed, or to function satisfactorily to White as Director of Branches. Allegedly Pickens insisted on being a free lance. But whatever the truth may be, Pickens has followed Bagnall and DuBois, and with White as job dictator, a new and more disciplined day has dawned.

### PICKENS BLAST EXPECTED

A blast from Pickens against White is momentarily expected at this writing. It will be a 'snitchkrieg" of the first water. After a generation on the NAACP payroll, Pickens is privy to most of the Association's secrets and may be depended upon to hang out plenty of dirty linen. He has long been aware of White's "encirclement" policy which began when E. Frederick Morrow was brought in as Coordinator of Branches, a sort of understudy to Pickens, but actually slated to be his successor. Morrow and White did not get along any too well, so Randall Tyus was brought in from Fisk shortly after Pickens had the bad judgment to bless Pickens went on vacation to the segregation, thus offering the great Treasury Department, nominally as Field Secretary, but actually said to be slated for Pickens' job.

The one-year Pickens was "loaned" to the Treasury Department was almost up and White had about resigned himself to the return to the status quo. Then Pic-

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# Brands NAACP Communistic

MAR 14 1942

MAR 14 1942

By ALVIN E. WHITE
(For ANP)

WASHINGTON

Branding the NAACP an organization "with strong Communistic tendencies," Rudolph Tenerowicz, Congressman from Detroit, attempted to defend his position in the matter of the Sojourner Truth Homes in a speech before the House on Thursday.

In a windy summation of his remarks which he had included in the Congressional Record, Tenerowicz declared his friendship for colored Americans and sought to show that he had befriended them in the past.

Reciting incidents which preceded the clash between colored and whites at the site of the project at Nevada and Fenelon Avenues, Detroit, last week, Tenerowicz stated that he was first informed of a controversy in June, 1941, when he received a letter from the Conant Garden Community Association, colored.

**Colored Protested Site**

The letter allegedly urged that he use his power to see that the project was not built on the proposed site. He then stated that a committee of two white and one colored man visited him in Washington making the same request.

He repeatedly made reference to the "one colored man" on all committees and sought to show that colored persons started the protest against the project being located at its present site.

**Radical Elements Blamed**

Charging that rabble-rousing, publicity-seeking, ambitious colored and radical elements deliberately sought to incite trouble, Tenerowicz named several organizations which he placed in this class, including the NAACP, the National Negro Congress, called "absolutely Communist controlled" and others with notations of their connections.

MAR 14 1942

**259 CASES OF MEASLES REPORTED DURING WEEK**

BALTIMORE

During the past week a total of 259 cases of measles was reported to the city health department as compared with 281 cases for the previous week, the third consecutive week during which the number of measles cases reported exceeded 200.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

**N. Y. RED CAPS JOIN NAACP**

MAR 10 1942

NEW YORK —(SNS) — At their own request 25 Red Caps at New York's Pennsylvania station have taken out individual memberships in the NAACP and are considering plans to take out a life membership for the group, Randall L. Tyus, NAACP assistant field secretary, said this week.

MAR 10 1942

Mr. Tyus and Lionel C. Barrow, president of the Harlem branch of the NAACP addressed the group Sunday, February 1.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

*"Who knew the seasons, when to take*
*Occasion by the hand and make*
*The bounds of freedom wider yet."*

APR 3 - 1942

"How can we fight for a way of life in other parts of the world unless we are willing to fight for it here?" Editor Charles G. Dobbins, of The Anniston Times, asked the school teachers here last week. Mr. Dobbins is a favorite of ours. We consider him one of the South's most courageous, enlightened and progressive gentlemen. But when he asks how you can fight abroad unless you are fighting at home, too, we think he hardly needs answering. We are in favor of just about every crusade he rides but we are certain that all crusades must be interrupted now to save the very arena of crusade. We believe in Venetian blinds but not in stopping to put them in while your house is on fire.

* * *

Certainly if this war is to end in true victory and peace, it must have as its promise a better day for the dispossessed, the underprivileged, the have-nots, among nations and men alike. "In many ways," wrote Mr. Rothermel in a fine editorial ("A Planned Peace") in The Birmingham News the other day, "the character of the war is being influenced by what people hope or expect from the peace. The democratic countries should be planning for peace while they are at war . . . there can be kept in the foreground the freedoms suggested in the Roosevelt-Churchill 'Atlantic Charter' and later amplified in a post-war plan outlined for the president and for Congress by the National Resources and Planning Board. And there can be worked out tentative blueprints of the world to be . . ."

APR 3 - 1942

*Amen and amen! The second amen is for not proposing to make the world over right now in the midst of a life-and-death battle when diversions and disagreements can conceivably lose the battle for us. The first amen is for making the world over when the battle is won. And if, for our well-known piety, we might be permitted still a third amen it would be for having the make-over done in strict loyalty to the principle that both liberty and ham and eggs can be had in this world if we'll be scientific about it. Political liberty and economic liberty. Liberty to enterprise and liberty to eat.*

* * *

Some of us among the white race in the South who consider ourselves better friends to our colored people in this war crisis than is Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, will be confirmed in the opinion by a recent letter which the editor of The Weekly Review (for Negroes) printed as coming to him from President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute. Dr. Patterson, one of the two or three outstanding leaders of his race in the South and the nation, is quoted as of opinion that "Walter White's ego is undermining the effectiveness of the NAACP."

APR 2 - 1942

*He credits the NAACP under White's leadership with great effectiveness "against injustice in the courts and discriminations which have an implied state and federal sanction." But in the "realm of practical adjustment of Negroes in American life," the letter declares, "it fails miserably."*

* * *

And it fails, in the opinion of this sanely progressive Negro leader, because "progress is a give and take affair" and Walter White (who was sane in his own progressivism until he failed to be big enough for the war) is trying to take too much at the wrong time. "The extent to which White has been able to get the official ear in Washington in terms of appointment to key positions," thinks Dr. Patterson, has accomplished little because it has been used to "protest proffered adjustments short of what (White) deemed was complete democratic integration."

* * *

*"It is time that thinking Negroes who are concerned about the progress of the race rather than the progress of individuals should ask the NAACP to stick to the phase of race pleading for which it has recognition and cease muddying the water by attempting to direct the overall strategy for the Negro group. If this is done there are plenty of other organizations and local groups that can follow up the far-reaching decisions which the NAACP secures and develop under them such advances and advantages as are possible in a given situation. This will, both immediately and in the long run, prove better than a militant stalemate which gets nothing for the Negro and leaves crystallized determined attitudes that the future shall be equally as unproductive of favorable results."*

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

## An NAACP Bureau In Washington Is Needed

MAR 29 1942

The urgent need of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to establish and maintain a bureau in Washington was well expressed in Atlanta Sunday by Walter White, executive secretary of the militant organization.

We heartily endorse the proposal by Mr. White and hope that Americans will join in and see that the idea becomes a reality.

Washington is the ideal spot for an Association bureau, if not for the national headquarters of the unit itself. It is the seat of our national government where policies affecting the destiny of the American people are being shaped. It is the seat of direction for the fighting forces of the United Nations, which have dedicated themselves to fight for the maintenance of democracy throughout the world. Also it is closer to that section of our country where the majority of problems for the dark minority are given root and grow. It is the national nerve center. Certainly the tentacles of a great organization like the NAACP should reach from the District of Columbia.

MAR 29 1942

Among other things, Mr. White, in his well received address, urged Atlantans to continue the "double-front fight." Said he: "We must fight to destroy Hitlerism in Atlanta, Georgia as well as in Germany." Enough said! However, the speaker was wise in urging Negroes not to be disheartened and disgusted during this fight for liberty and equality. As he said, liberty and equality will not be given any people on a silver platter.

42-1942
The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

# NAAGP RENEWS FIGHT FOR PASSAGE OF ANTI-POLL TAX BILL

Washington, D. C.—Declaring that the NAACP is "not in the least deterred" by the temporary set back experienced in the passage of anti-poll tax legislation which occurred when a bourbon senate majority killed the bill on November 23, Walter White, executive secretaary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced this week in a statement to the press that the NAACP, working in cooperation with other agencies, will renew the poll tax fight with the very first day of the 78th Congress convening on January 3, 1943.

Dec. 4, 1942

Stating that it is the conviction of the NAACP that "the repetition of filibusters which tie up the country's business during war time will eventually so disgust and infuriate the American public that Congress will be forced against its will to act against the Bilbos, the Connallys and the McKellars" Walter White pointed to recent public reaction to the exposure of the perfidy of the reactionary southern bloc and those northern Republican and Democratic Senators who are "playing ball" with the filibusterers.

Since the beginning of the fight the NAACP Washington Bureau has been in the forefront for the passage of the Pepper Geyer Anti-Poll Tax Bill, which would have outlawed in eight southern states the requirement of the payment of a poll tax as a prerequisite for voting.

On July 30, 1942, Walter White appeared before the sub-committee on the Judiciary of the United States Senate which was holding hearings on the Pepper Anti-Poll Tax Bill. In extended statement White urged a favorable report by the committee "not solely on behalf of the Negro in the South but also on behalf of the disfranchised white voters as well."

The Washington Bureau assumed definite leadership in the fight to bring the Geyer Bill before the House. It secured the commitments of a number of Congressmen to sign the discharge petition. With the successful passage of the Geyer Bill by the House in October by a vote of 252 to 84, the Bureau proceeded to bring pressure on the Senate. In the absence of a filibuster the Bureau had received enough commitments from the Senate to assure passage of the legislation by a safe majority.

When it became apparent that a small group of selfish irresponsible Senators lead by Doxey and Bilbo of Mississippi, Connally of Texas, Russell of Georgia and McKellar of Tennessee were intent upon blocking and defeating the will of the majority, the Bureau undertook to crystalize public opinion.

Dec. 4, 1942

In the interest of making known to the public the records of the present members of the Senate with respect to cloture the Washington Bureau of the NAACP has compiled records of each senator showing the date of his commencement of service, the date he comes up for re-election, the state from which he comes, his party affiliation, his previous record in fighting petitions for cloture, and votes for or against cloture on each of those occasions. The information includes also the senator's record on each motion during the filibuster on the anti-poll tax bill, including votes on each of the parliamentary procedures by which the filibusterers sought to prevent consideration of and the taking of a vote on the anti-poll tax bill. The NAACP vigorously urged that all individuals, clubs, labor unions, churches, and others interested in the abolition of the poll tax secure and preserve these factual records so that those senators who lived up to their campaign and other pledges and those who did not will be forced to face their records. The information has been made available to the public at a price of 5c to cover cost of printing.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

# NAACP Elects Ike Smalls President for Second Year

Nov. 26, 1942

Ike Smalls, who leads the Smalls Medical Aid Society, was reelected president of the Des Moines Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, at the annual dinner meeting and election of officers Thursday night, Nov. 19, at Burns Methodist church.

In accepting the presidency, Mr. Smalls commented that he has tried to put his "heart and soul in his work for the Negro of Des Moines and in the United States. I do hope that I can do a better job in 1943."

Other officers elected were: Mrs. William Neal, first vice president; Mrs. Horace Hollingsworth, second vice president; Roy L. Ferguson, secretary; Miss Clara Webb, assistant secretary; A. P. Trotter, treasurer.

Members of the executive board are: S. Joe Brown, Mrs. Georgine C. Morris, Judge Thomas J. Guthrie, Mrs. Helen Beshears, Mrs. Sarah Jett, Mrs. Azalia Mitchell, the Rev. W. F. Ogleton, Fred D. Allen, George Robinson, Jr.

Reports for the year were heard from committee chairmen.

James B. Morris, chairman of the legal redress committee listed and commented on cases of discrimination that had come to the attention of his committee. Included were investigations of complaints and cases by Mrs. Ralph Jones and Mrs. Mabel Mason against F. W. Grand Store; appearing before the City Council in the interest of the Vandever and Maupin and the carnival case; Harold Cooper who was beaten with a ball bat at a night baseball game; investigating charges of discrimination against the Burlington Defense plant and Clarinda Defense firms; working with the labor and industrial committee; writing congressmen in the interest of the poll tax bill; and investigating the Beshears and Roberts case against the Union Station cafe.

The attorney explained in his report that the NAACP "does not attempt to fight every case in which a Negro gets into a fight with a white man," and later the legal redress chairman added that the organization "can't prosecute without any clients —unless Negroes make cases against places that discriminate."

12/26/42

Mrs. Hollingsworth, chairman of the education committee, spoke of education: through the press, through personal contact during membership drives, participating in local and national affairs.

The report of the labor and industrial committee, headed by John Coleman, was read by the president. The report revealed that 900 Negroes employed in defense work in Des Moines.

The financial report of the year was read by Mrs. Azalia Mitchell for Chairman A. P. Trotter, who reported $1,079.39 disbursements for the year; and a balance of $136.49 left in the treasury.

Nov. 26, 1942

Membership Chairman F. O. Morrow reported 663 members for the year, the largest in the history of the branch, and set a goal of 1,000 for the coming year.

Mrs. Georgine Morris revealed that 172 sick sympathy and cheer cards had been sent out by the hospital committee, and later she listed the number of programs of the year that the program committee had arranged.

The report of the USO committee, Mrs. Neal chairman, was read by Mr. Smalls.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Query McNutt About Draftees' Service Choice

## Full Equality In Appointment Is Asked By NAACP

DEC 23 1942

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Urging that Negro Americans be accorded the right to share fully in the duties and responsibilities of the war crisis, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People addressed this week to Paul McNutt director of the War Manpower Commission a group of questions bearing upon the effective utilization of Negro manpower in the armed forces and in industry.

The NAACP reminded McNutt of his recent statement that drafted men would be allowed to state their preferences concerning the branch of the Army, Navy, Marine or Coast Guard in which they wished to serve since the Selective Service System has been placed under WMC and will be administered through the WMC Chairman.

The NAACP asked if this statemen meant that the preference of draftees to serve in the Navy, Coast Guard and Marine Corps will be respected without regard, to race color or national origin. The Association further asked if the present practice of excluding Negroes form serving at commissioned officer level in each of these services would be bondoned.

Pointing to McNutt's authority to issue regulations with reference to the training program for the armed forces, including reserve components and women's auxiliary groups, in on-federal education institutions the NAACP asked if McNutt intended to issue an order that 'all such facilities be open and available to qualified persons regard to race, creed, color or national origin.

DEC 23 1942

The NAACP communication also reiterated that the President's order which conferred additional authority on the WMC had been slanted for the most effective mobilization of manpower and asked exactly what steps the WMC would make to rectify the continuance of situations in which employers and unions refused to accept qualified Negro workers because they are Negroes.

McNutt was also asked if in the event of his establishing an advisory committee composed of government or private groups, Negroes would be appointed to such a committee.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# Says Negroes Would Rather Die Than Suffer Hypocrisy

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP) 12/4/42
Rounding out his tour of western cities, Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. has been received with great acclaim at San Diego, Oakland, San Francisco, Pasadena and here where his appearance at the Second Baptist church has been looked forward to with especial interest. This is because of the powerful impression he made during the 33rd annual convention of the N. A. A. C. P. here last July.

Now as then he has been sounding a high note of militancy in the Negro's fight for equal rights, but has expressed himself as pleased and encouraged over radical changes that have occurred in the employment of Negro men and women in war industries since he was here last.

Said he, "Negroes all over the country are more determined than ever; more so than last July when the N. A. A. C. P. met here, to insist on their rights as American citizens, more determined than ever to fight for democracy here as well as abroad.

"Our people are ready to fight; some of them are ready to die rather than endure longer in this wartime the usual hypocrisy in the treatment of the Negro. The mistreatment of our men in uniform, segregation in army camp theaters and posts, embarrassing situations created by southern white officers, the establishment of jim-crow even in communities that do not customarily segregate Negroes, can all be undeniably laid at the door of the army.

12/4/42

"The army cannot escape responsibility for some of the conditions I have found in my travels westward; conditions which are injurious to the morale of both Negro soldiers and their families who have gladly sent them forth to fight for the four freedoms."

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

# NAACP MAPS RIGHTS BILL

Dec. 11, 1942

## Stirred By Mo. Injustices

By LUCILLE BLUFORD

The board of directors of the Missouri State Conference of N. A. A. C. P. Branches in session here Saturday, December 5, launched a fight to eliminate discrimination on busses and in bus stations in Southeast Missouri and adopted plans for the introduction of a Civil Rights bill in the approaching session of the legislature.

Sixteen members of the board met at the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. at the call of Sidney R. Redmond.

SEEK CIVIL RIGHTS LAW

Board members from Southeast Missouri reported that the bus company which serves such cities as Flat River, Charleston, Cape Girardeau, New Madrid, Sikeston, and Caruthersville, provide modern, comfortable waiting rooms for white persons but that Negro passengers are denied the use of these rooms and are expected to wait in dark, dingy rooms with not enough seats to accommodate the traffic.

Carl R. Johnson, Kansas City lawyer, and vice-president of the state conference, told the board members to urge the Negro people in Southeast Missouri not to use the inferior jim-crow facilities provided by the bus company.

Johnson is chairman of the legal redress committee of the state association which is sponsoring the introduction of a Civil Rights law in Missouri.

Redmond, state president, urged every Negro in Missouri to write his congressmen and legislators whenever bills of interest to Negroes such as the anti-lynching and anti-poll tax bills, were before them.

Dec. 11, 1942

TELLS OF WORK

Redmond called attention to the work that the state organization had done in the matters of bus discrimination, the proposed memorial to Dr. George Washington Carver, the anti-lynching and anti-poll tax bills and discrimination against Negro inmates in state penal institutions.

"Educational opportunities in this state must be made equal," Redmond also said, "and the doors of the National Guard must be opened to all citizens."

Dec. 11, 1942

Marshall Currin, Charleston, treasurer, and Mrs. Roena Muckeloy Savage, Jefferson City, secretary, reported that 16 branches are affiliated with the state conference.

Members of the board who attended the meeting were: The Rev. Ernest S. Reed, Columbia, vice-president; Oscar L. Smith, St. Joseph; M. C. Middleton, Cape Girardeau; E. P. Wrightstell, the Rev. A. W. Crump and D. H. Lillard, all of Mexico; J. T. Brown, Hannibal; Marshall Currin, Charleston; M. B. Hardiman and Mrs. Savage, Jefferson City; the Rev. Cater Crump, Sikeston; Leonard Harris, Bige Wyatt, Mrs. Claretha Barrett and Mrs. Redmond, St. Louis; Elmer Jackson, Lucile Bluford and Mr. Johnson, Kansas City.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

# Nation's Powerful Civil Rights Organization Has Membership of 160,000

DEC DEC 31 1942

New York, N. Y.—Announcing its 35th annual meeting to be held at 2 o'clock, January 4th, at the NAACP national office at 69 Fifth Avenue, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People stated this week that the record shows 1942 to have been the year of greatest activity, in the association's history. Organized in 1909 the Association is one of the country's most powerful civil rights organizations and has a paid up nation wide membership of 160,000 citizens Negro and white. There are throughout the country 600 branches and youth councils and more than ninety percent of the NAACP's financial support comes from Negroes themselves.

DEC 31 194

Among its major 1942 accomplishments the NAACP lists the setting up of its Washington Bureau in the nation's capital, to serve as a "watchdog" of the interest of Negroes in this country, securing and examining immediately upon their introduction in congress all bills bearing upon the Negro cooperating with other organizations with similar objectives and functioning as a center of information on national issues affecting the Negro. At the Annual Meeting open to all members of the NAACP will be discussed and acted upon legislative and activities progress for fighting discrimination and brutality against Negro soldiers, and civilians the further wiping out of inequalities in education and teachers salaries and the outlawing of the Democratic white primary in the South.

### Nominate 16

Sixteen persons nominated to fill vacancies left by National Board members whose terms expire on December 31, 1942, will be voted upon by NAACP members at the January meeting. Three of the nominees Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of Talladega college, Prof. S. Ralph Harlow, of Smith college, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the Young Men's Christian Association, are new to the NAACP Board of Directors.

The other 13 nominees, Atty. S. Joe Brown of Des Moines, Iowa; Miss Marion Cuthbert, of New York; Hon. Hubert T. Delany, New York; Mrs. Grace B. Fenderson, Newark; Mr. Lewis S. Gannett, New York; Mr. John Hammond, New York; Hon. William Allen Neilson, Falls Village, Conn.; A. Phiip Randolph, New York; Rev. James H. Robinson, New York; Arthur B. Spingarn, New York; and Dr. Elizabeth Yates Webb, Alexandria, Virginia; all served on the Board from December 1939 to December 1942 and have been renominated to serve for another three year period.

DEC 31 1942

On the Committee on Nominations were George A. Beavers, Jr.; William H. Hastie; A. A. Lucas, O. Clayton Maxwell, Arthur B. Spingarn, and Charles E. Toney.

42-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# Randolph Brings Action Against Capitol Police

Dec. 5, 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 3—Acting jointly with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, A. Philip Randolph, national director of the "March On Washington" movement, is executing an affidavit for action against the police force of the Capitol Building here in the nation's capital.

Mr. Randolph's action is a bitter protest against conduct of these officers Monday, Nov. 23, in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building, where colored citizens had gathered to protest in a lawful and orderly manner the mockery of democracy being staged by the Senate as the anti-poll tax bill was 'strangled to death.'

**CHARGES BRUTALITY**

Mr. Randolph charges the police not only used abusive language and yelled at colored citizens ordered out of the Capitol Building, but also pushed them around and manhandled some so as to warrant a charge of brutal assault. He indicated that he, too, was approached ruthlessly.

**ISSUES DEMAND**

The demonstration reportedly was protested by Mr. Randolph to the captain of the police force in the Capitol Building, in company with B. F McLaurin, international field organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, of which Mr. Randolph is international vice president; Al Hamilton of the Washington Call Bureau; Morris Milgram, national secretary of the Workers' Defense League; Ernest Johnson, correspondent of the Associated Negro Press, and Paul Murray, law student at Howard university. The demand was also made that the police captain institute an immediate investigation and stop the violent attacks of his police on Negro citizens making rightful and just protests in a lawful and orderly manner.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# Randolph Files Charges Against Capital Police

12/5/42

NEW YORK—During the time a protest was being made Monday, November 23rd in the Senate wing of the Capitol Building, the conduct of the police can best be described as pure hoodlumism in their relation with the Negro citizens who had gathered there to protest in a lawful and orderly manner the mockery of democracy which was being staged in the Senate by suffocating the Anti-Poll Tax Bill to death.

The policemen not only used abusive language and yelled at Negro citizens ordering them out the Capitol Building but physically pushed them around and manhandled some of them so as to warrant a charge of brutal assault.

The action of the police became so outrageous and shocking that A. Philip Randolph, national director of the March on Washington Movement publicly denounced the police in the aisles of the Capital Building telling them that the Negro citizens were not going to stand to be pushed around, permitting the police to run over them as though they were slaves who have no rights.

He demanded that they stop their high-handed, Hitler-like tactics or he would have them dealt with by proper authorities. While Mr. Randolph was condemning the ruthless attitude of the police, one of the officers was approaching him from behind apparently intent upon striking him on the head with a blackjack and was seen to have his hand on his revolver as though he intended to draw it for use against Mr. Randolph.

# Detroit NAACP Head Quits Over Salary Dispute

OCT 5 - 1942

## Objected To Increase Voted Branch Secretary

OCT 5 - 1942

DETROIT—(A N P)—Dr. J. J McClendon, president of the local branch of the NAACP, dramatically walked out of an executive board meeting last Monday night and immediately tendered his resignation when the board voted over his objections to increase by $600 the salary of young Gloster B. Current, executive secretary.

The NAACP board insisted upon raising the salary of the militant leader in an effort to influence him to remain in his present position. Current was offered a similar post by the Baltimore NAACP at $2,400 which was $600 more than his salary at Detroit.

The secretary asked the directors for a year's leave of absence but his request was turned down and he resigned. Efforts were made by his friends to have the resignation reconsidered which resulted in the proposed wage increase to match the Baltimore offer.

Daily World

**OPPOSED PAY HIKE**

Dr. McClendon opposed the pay hike declaring that the branch was financially unable to assume the added obligations. When the board voted down his objections, and granted the increase, the physicians arose and dramatically left the room.

Only three of the board members voted against the boost in salary for Current. They were Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Thompson and Prince Clark. Members favoring the raise included V. A. Bristol, Ernie Marshall, W. C. Woodson, Father Malcolm Dade, the Rev. Charles Hill, W. Barton Beatty, Miss Nellie Watts, and Mrs. Elizabeth Tyrell.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Withdraw Film After Showing Three Hours

## White Officers Protest Revival Of Obnoxious Picture

DEC 1 4 1942

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—Three hours after the NAACP had thrown a picket line around the 55th Street Playhouse on December 2nd, the infamous motion picture "Birth of a Nation" which was being shown at the Theatre was withdrawn from the screen and posters advertising "Abraham Lincoln as the Theatre's next attraction went up.

The NAACP was first informed of the revival of the ancient silent motion picture by one of a group of white army officers who telephoned protests against the pictures on behalf of the group who had wandered into the theatre without realizing what was being shown.

DEC 1 4 1942

The action of the NAACP was taken after a representative of the management failed to discontinue the film after making such a committment and announced that the picture would be shown "indefinitely."

Originally produced in 1915 "Birth of a Nation" which appeals to prejudice and glorifies the Ku Klux Klan as a "saviour of white womanhood' 'has been banned from 18 states because of its vicious slander.

Recent announcement in the Hollywood Reporter stating that the film was to be remade into a talkie led the NAACP to communicate with Nelson Pointer of the Hollywood Bureau of Motion Pictures of the Office of the War Information, urging that no-re-make of the picture be permitted. The NAACP was advised by Mr. Pointer that all plans for a talking picture version of "Birth of a Nation" had been abandoned by United Artists. The NAACP has since requested that steps be taken to prevent the showing of the original silent production.

DEC 1 4 1942

"This film," said the NAACP in a correspondence to Lowell Mellett, chief of Bureau of Motion Pictures, Office of War Information, "harmful and dangerous in peace time is in war times a menace to national morale, and unity."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# *Stop Sales Of Insulting Pipe Smokes*

DEC 1 9 1942

NEW YORK.—The sale of a pipe tobacco obnoxiously labeled "Nigger Hair" was discontinued this week following formal protest made by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to George Washington Hill, Jr., vice president of the American Tobacco company.

DEC 1 9 1942

The American Tobacco company which distributed the tobacco in a number of North Western states including Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin is also the distributor of Lucky Strike cigarettes. The sections in which the pipe tobacco is sold are areas sparsely populated by Negroes.

DEC 1 9 1942

Answering the protest, George W. Whiteside, counsel to the tobacco company, said: "I may inform you that immediately upon the receipt of the communication calling our attention to the objection to the use of a certain brand-name that was originated back in 1878 and subsequently acquired by the American Tobacco company, the brand-name was immediately discontinued, as indeed was another brand-name which it was discovered had the same basis of objection.

"The American Tobacco company will not continue the use of any such name as to reflect upon the Negro race and we are pleased to advise you of our prompt action in this matter."

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

# RAP LUCKY STRIKE MAKERS FOR RACIAL SLUR

DEC 1 1 1942

New York—Discontinuance of the sale of a pipe tobacco obnoxiously labelled "Nigger Head Tobacco" was insisted on this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A formal protest was made to George Washington Hill, president of the American Tobacco Company, 111 Fifth Avenue. The American Tobacco Company which distributed the pipe tobacco in a number of Northwestern States including Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin is also the distributor of Lucky Strike Cigarettes. The sections in which the pipe tobacco is sold are areas only sparsely populated by Negroes.

Declaring that it was needless to point out the fact that such a name for a product is repulsive to all Negroes including smokers of Lucky Strike cigarettes the statement concluded that the NAACP "is confident that the American Tobacco company will immediately discontinue this method of holding up the Negro race to ridicule and insulting the many Negro smokers of Lucky Strike Cigarettes."

DEC 1 1 1942

Declaring that it was needless to point out the fact that such a name for a product is repulsive to all Negroes, including smokers of Lucky Strike cigarettes, the statement concluded that the NAACP "is confident that the American Tobacco company will immediately discontinue this method of holding up the Negro race to ridicule and insulting the many Negro smokers of Lucky Strike cigarettes."

# NAACP Scores Lucky Strike For Race Slur

The Chicago Bee

NEW YORK, N. Y., Dec. 10—Discontinuance of the sale of a pipe tobacco obnoxiously labelled "Nigger Head Tobacco," was insisted on this week by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A formal protest was made to George Washington Hill, president of the American Tobacco company, 111 Fifth avenue. The American Tobacco company which distributed the pipe tobacco in a number of Northwestern states, including Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin is also the distributor of Lucky Strike cigarettes.

DEC 6 1942

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42-1942
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

# *Mr. White is Disturbed*

In the column of Letters to the Editor, we print a letter from Mr. Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who takes exceptions to our editorial and article in the October 24 issue dealing with the Annual Report of the NAACP

NOV 7 - 1942

He defends the small sum of $108 spent by the organization in 1941 for legal defense and education by saying that most of the cases involving those two items were paid out of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc. This would indicate that the NAACP did spend more than $108 for legal defense and education, but the statement is contradicted when he tells us farther down in his letter that we should "be jubilant instead of critical over the fact that results of such far-reaching benefit to the Negro have been obtained so economically"—(as $108.)

The NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., is still the NAACP, and naturally that raises the question of why the Annual Report did not give an accounting of expenditures and receipts under this fund. This fund was also created by public contributions, and the people are entitled to know how much money it received and how it was spent. The people have a right to know who the officers of this corporation are, and why is it necessary to have this holding company. The existence of this corporation merely clouds rather than clears the issues raised regarding the financial situation.

Mr. White's letter has no defense for the fact that two-thirds of the money spent by the NAACP went to pay salaries of its officials. It makes no mention of the fact that the NAACP hires white printers to publish the *Crisis*, its official organ. It ignored our report that it hired white accountants to audit the money paid in by colored people. It forgot to answer the fact that the very report it is now defending was paid for with dollars from colored people, but printed by white publishers.

These points were emphasized in our editorial a much as the financial situation.

We repeat: it is impossible to see how an organization for the advancement of *colored* people can advance those people by giving the money jobs to white people. Is it because the NAACP is white-controlled? Is it because it has a white president; a white treasurer, and white majority on the Board of Directors?

The fact that so many distinguished lawyers have donated their legal services is beside the point, but it poses the question of why more of the officials can't do likewise? For Mr. White still can't deny the truth that approximately $40,000 went in 1941 to pay salaries of NAACP officials, while other officials were donating their services.

NOV 7 - 1942

The same situation exists in Detroit and Baltimore, which pays the secretary of the respective branches a salary of $2,600 per annum. In Detroit, the president recently resigned in protest of this enormous salary for charitable work. If it is fair for Baltimore and Detroit to pay these salaries, why is it necessary for the secretaries of Washington, St. Louis, Kansas City and Chicago branches to donate their services?

The National Office is unable to protest these money grabbers because it grabs for high salaries itself.

It is an old saying that you get no more in this world than you pay for. If that be true, the colored people contributed to the NAACP $70,000 in 1941, but got only $108 worth of service. Mr. White's letter should be able to deny this, but instead it finds itself defending it.

The day has passed when it was considered treason to criticize the NAACP. The people realize now that it has a right to criticize any organization that the people supports.

NOV 7 - 1942

There is an offensive odor inside the workings of the NAACP, and it is up to the people to apply the disinfectant.

Richmond, Va., Times Dispatch
November 23, 1942

## Virginia NAACP Meets Here Today

1-28

The seventh annual meeting of the Virginia branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be held here today.

The morning session opens at 10 A. M. in the Richmond Beneficial Hall, at Second and Jackson Streets.

A mass meeting at the Leigh Street Methodist Church, corner of Fifth and Leigh Streets, at 4 P. M., will feature a speech by Dean Charles Houstin, of Washington, D. C., and a report of delegates who attended the national conference at Los Angeles.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 23, 1942

## 100 Negroes At Meeting Of NAACP

Over 100 Negroes representing 30 of the 47 local chapters of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in Virginia attended a one-day session here yesterday of the Virginia State Conference, NAACP.

At the opening meeting yesterday morning, held in the Richmond Beneficial Hall, reports were received from the visiting delegates on racial relations in their respective communities. Although some reported conditions had not improved regarding public conveyances and segregation generally in their localities, and an increase in "police brutality" in the Tidewater area was mentioned, officials stated relations appeared to have improved in the State as a whole.

At the afternoon session at the Leigh Street Methodist Church, Charles H. Houston, of Washington, former special counsel of the NAACP, delivered the main address, while Dr. J. M. Tinsley, of Richmond, president of the Virginia Conference, reported on the Thirty-third annual conference of the national association at Los Angeles.

Music was provided by Professor W. J. Goodwin, of Virginia Union University, and Lula Robinson Jones, invocation was offered by Rev. D. M. Pleasants and benediction pronounced by Rev. E. A. Hewlett.

## Negro Youth Charter

*Carl Ross comments in the YCL Weekly Review for Nov. 24 on the Charter adopted in Atlanta by the student conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We quote from the Charter:*

Nov. 24, 1942

The Charter preamble declares:

"We Negro youth hereby affirm the just aspirations which our people have always had for full freedom and complete manhood status as Americans. We recognize that the achievements of these aspirations is bound up in every way with the cause of victory of the United Nations over the Axis. We, therefore, pledge our full energies for a speedy and complete victory in the war in which our country is engaged."

It then adds:

"We also place before the conscience of Americans of every race, creed and condition, the shameful fa that this victory will be lost by the continuation and intensification, of the system of economic, political and social oppression from which our people suffer. . . .

"We say to America: the end of this war (the Four Freedoms) must become the means for winning the war."

Roxboro, N. C. Courier
November 24, 1942

## Person Negroes Hear Speech By Taylor Sunday

The Person County branch of the National Association for the Advancement of colored people was fortunate in having Dean J. T. Taylor to deliver the annual address, Sunday afternoon at the Person County Training Scvhool. The keynote of the address was "Things Worth Fighting For." The speaker pointed out many falacies in the statements of those who seek to divide the American forces by spreading propoganda. Mr. Taylor cited many instances where this method had been used. Thoughtless questions as "What side should the Negro fight" or "Should the Negro fight on either side?" These and others were answered by Dean Taylor in very timely way. He declared that no American citizen has but one side. He further stated that we are fighting for the things set forth in our constitution. The American constitution gives the minority group political and economical rights that no other government provides. He proved this assertion by comparing various forms of government in Europe and Asia with the constitution of the United States.

After hearing such an inspirational address the membership committee received several new members. A campaign has been in Person County.

Rev. G. W. Thomas, Reporter.

Atlanta Ga., World
November 22, 1942

## Walter White, The Symbol

The fact that Walter White is the directing head of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, numerically the largest and most cohesive organization for the improvement of economic and social conditions among Negroes, makes him subject to attacks by writers and columnists in that portion of our white press which would silence or soft-pedal the ambition of Negroes, at least for the duration. To them Mr. White must be viewed as a dangerous, self-assertive, self-seeking, politically ambitious Negro who prefers the association of white people to that of his own race.

Strangely enough, these views are the sentiments of Southerners mainly, who resist Negro advancement in almost any field. It is this group that opposes the extension of the ballot to Negroes. They would restrain Negro teachers in their struggles for better salaries. They have howled the loudest against Negro workers being employed in defense industries of this area. And they thoroughly resent the attitude of the government at Washington with reference to fairplay and decency to Negroes. Thus to head-off advances along these lines, they have taken to smearing and branding any Negro leader, whose interest in his people transcends personal emolument and prestige. Historically, this attitude has been the traditional method in the South since the Negroes' emancipation.

But the plain truth is, Walter White is perhaps the most trusted and respected leader in our national life. To American Negroes his name is symbolic of their struggles for complete integration into every phase of American democracy, as represented in the aims of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A southern Negro by birth and training, he has attained a remarkable degree of skill, tact and persuasiveness in lobbying for Negroes in the Nation's capital. Few Negro leaders in America have had greater opportunities than Walter White to become personally wealthy. But he follows steadfastly his consuming ambition to espouse the cause of his people. And he stands, today, therefore, the acknowledged spokesman and the unsulled leader of the American Negro.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

OCT 17 1942

TO DISCUSS YOUTH PROBLEMS—Some of the speakers who will take part in a conference to be held at Clark College, Atlanta, Ga., October 30 to November 1. The group will discuss the problems of youth during and after the war. They are left to right: Top—Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president, Hampton Institute; the Rev. James H. Robinson, Church of the Master, New York, N.Y.; bottom—W. S. Allen, National Defense Training, Tuskegee; T. Rupertbroady, Tuskegee Institute.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

## Students Urge Social Action

WASHINGTON—(ANP)— Meeting here in sixth annual session last week, the Howard-Lincoln student conference went on record as outlining five pertinent obligations of the federal government to Negro citizens.

Dec 2, 1942

The conference, which discussed "the Negro Student's Faith in the Present and His Hope in the Future, "declared that the government should legislate and enforce a federal anti-poll tax and a federal anti-lynching law; should institute democracy in the armed forces, in employment, in rental system, and in social services; and further stated that the Negro race should be represented on federal policy-making commissions.

Probing various social action organizations, the conference advocated consolidation, wherever possible, to avoid "dissipation of energies and ineffectual duplication of activity", and observed of the following: that the March-on-Washington Movement should either march, because a "prolonged threat becomes ineffectual," or unite with some other pressure organization, perferably the NAACP. The students declared their disapproval of the "Sin Fein" attitude of the March of Washington leaders.

For the NAACP, the conference urged an immediate legal case against discrimination in the armed forces as well as a campaign in Pennsylvania for the enforcement of the state civil rights law. The Urban league was asked to expand is program; the "Buy-where-you-can-work" movements advised to merge, and Negroes, as a group, were reminded to join labor organizations. The American Federation of Labor, however, was flayed for refusing to delete discriminatory phrases from its international constitution.

Dec. 2, 1942

Concluding messages of speakers to the conference advocated linking of the American Negro with other colored peoples of the world, and observed that in the post-war reconstruction period rights of minorities everywhere should be guaranteed. Negro youths was cautioned to consider fighting for social justice as important as fighting in the war efforts

42-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# Walter White

## BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

**DYNAMIC CAREER IS APPRAISED BY COLUMNIST**

OCT 31 1942

ONE OF the most dynamic, energetic and forceful figures on the stage of American action is Walter F. White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People . . . strategic lobbyist of issues affecting the colored Americans, author of many tracts and dissertations on color problems, writer of several propaganda novels dealing with racial discriminations, forceful speaker, crafty investigator of lynchings and a captivating character, conspicuously active in present-day affairs.

Mr. Bibb

For more than 25 years Walter White has been in the thick of interracial conflict. After his graduation from Atlanta university and a brief assignment with the Standard Life Insurance Company, he aligned himself with the national office of the Advancement Association, serving under the direction of Dr. Dubois and James Weldon Johnson, he soon commanded public attention by fearlessly venturing forth upon the sites of numerous lynchings and riots, uncovering astounding facts and with reckless abandon presenting to the nation the inside truth on mob law, racial murders and unholy conspiracies.

OCT 31 1942

**PUBLIC RECORD UNBLEMISHED**

In considering Mr. White, it will be well to bear in mind the realization that he is not White in name only, but white and Caucasian in personal appearance. His career, nevertheless, clearly discloses that at no time have his Aryan features and Nordic skin corrupted his honesty of purpose, nor dampened the zeal of his efforts to advance the cause of the darker races. This writer is unaware of any challenge at any time to the integrity and loyalty of Walter White in his turbulent career as an exponent and a co-efficient of a square deal for the colored Americans.

AS WAS to be expected in organizations fighting along the lines and on the pattern of the National Association, Mr. White has at times been the storm center of internecine dispute, but his public career stands forth with dazzling brilliance and today he looms as one of the most powerful men now functioning in the interests of colored Americans. As directing genius of the Association, Walter White has been able to make personal contacts with the most influential people of the land. His widespread acquaintance with members of Congress, Governors, law enforcing officers, newspaper men, writers and speakers puts him in the unique position of knowing what is really going on behind the scenes. By these contacts and the wealth of information emanating therefrom, he is able to speak with understanding and authority. White has a comprehensive understanding of the trend of the times and his more recent activities with pressure methods reveal that he is not unmindful of the kind of contest that minority groups are engaged in.

**A DIPLOMAT**

OCT 31 1942

With penetrating awareness, White has directed the attention of the American colored people to the necessity of being on guard in Washington. When legislation and matters of public policy bearing on his people are concerned, White has rightfully conceived that some group must stand alert as the "guardan angel" for dark folk as well as being the watch dogs of liberty. As a lobbyist, White has secured the support of many a lukewarm Congressmen to defeat obnoxious bills and proposals. He is peculiarly fitted with the energy and the diplomacy to do this very thing.

AS A writer, Mr. White has presented some strong propaganda in public print that, because of its sheer power and intrepidity has burned itself into the souls of many men. As an organizer, his efforts are beginning to attract new followers and he bids fair to galvanize the worthy National Association for the Advancement of Colored People into being the instrument of force and power that it well should be.

**AT PINNACLE OF HIS CAREER**

OCT 31 1942

Walter White, who captioned his first novel as the "Fire In the Flint," is the fire in the flint of his people. He is the spark plug of his great organization. His dynamic energy, his comprehensive knowledge of subterfuge and evasion, his long years of unmitigated service to his race, his rugged honesty and determination of purpose have fashioned him into being one of the most important figures in these United States. His career is now budding into full blown maturity. His task and his duty are clearly before him and as he proceeds, a word of encouragement and a spoken token of gratitude from his constituents should fire his spirit to new achievement.

GREAT MEN who have achieved and accomplished are always inspired to scale the heights by the simple knowledge that they have not toiled in vain. Walter White, stalwart and staunch contender for human rights, now stands at the peak of his glory.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

## Negro Youths View Their Problems

NOV 4 - 1942

The Youth Council delegates to the fourth annual three day parley of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, meeting at Clark College last weekend, pledged their members to a full and vigorous support to our war effort for a speedy and complete victory.

"This war must mean an end to discrimination, an end to lynching, and an end to the poll tax. It is the responsibility of the government, the trade unions, the Negro and white, adults and young people, individually and collectively, to see that these inequalities are eradicated now to insure the fullest mobilization of the manpower and womanpower of the Negro people and all people and defeat fascism", the resolutions asked.

NOV 4 - 1942

In intent and in purpose, the resolutions dealt fundamentally with the same vexatious problems which concern all Negro citizens, old and young alike. So that nothing new was suggested. That is as it should be, since the aim of the Council is to train Negro youths to begin early in their careers to think in terms of the problems that will be theirs when they have come into manhood and womanhood and into positions of leadership and trust.

Nevertheless, it should be pointed out that the attainment of these goals may not automatically come out of this war. And the surest way to obtain our democratic rights as Americans will be able to resolve to acquire and intelligently use the ballot which is the most valuable right in this country.

NOV 4 - 1942

In all, the group is to be congratulated for the brilliant insight and dogged determination manifested in grappling with these urgent problems. Still, there was a conspicuous absence of attendance by the other student-groups from Atlanta colleges. And whatever the explanation for this lack of interest, it is to be hoped that in the future, they will manifest a greater awareness in the intensity and gravity of the problems which so vitally concern all of us.

The Youth Council members of the Clark chapter, together with the officials at the college, are to be congratulated for making possible this opportunity for guidance and encouragement to these youths in their quest for leadership and citizenship in the world of tomorrow. For it is an inescapable responsibility of the colleges to prepare their graduates to face a tomorrow's world.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

# Walter White Takes Exception To Editorial in The Tribune

We are unable to understand the motivation back of this story and editorial. We wish only to make the following comments: tention to page 14 of the annual

First, may we direct your at- report for 1941 which reads:

To the Edit

NOV 7 - 1942

I have just received the *Washington Tribune* of October 24 which was sent to this office by you, including a news story and editorial on the N.A.A.C.P. annual report.

*Note*: Most of the cases immediately following and those under the heading Legal Defense, beginning at p.13 were cases in which the NAACP and the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc., cooperated.

NOV 7 - 1942

Most of the expenses for the cases involving legal defense and education were paid out of the N.A.A.C.P. Legal Defense and Educational Fund, Inc.

Our second comment is to the effect that throughout its history the N.A.A.C.P. has been able to do an enormous amount of legal work at a minimum cost because of the generous contribution of their services by distinguished lawyers such as William H. Hastie, Arthur B. Spingarn, Moorfield Storey, Leon A. Ransom, Louis Marshall, George M. Johnson, Charles H. Houston, Morris L. Ernst, and many others. The Negro race and the cause of justice have been the beneficiaries of this generosity, because had the N.A.A.C.P. had to pay the regular fees of such lawyers the total would have run into hundreds of thousands of dollars. For this reason it would seem to us that a Negro newspaper which was honest in its attitude would be jubilant instead of critical over the fact that results of such far-reaching benefit to the Negro have been obtained so economically. Perhaps we are in error, but it would seem to us that an organization would be judged on the results it obtained rather than on the amount of money which it has expended.

NOV 7 - 1942

Fortunately, the majority of newspapers, Negro and white, as well as individuals, have marvelled at the victories won by the N. A. A. C. P. at so modest a cost.

WALTER WHITE, Secretary
National Association for the
Advancement of Colored
People.

Atlanta Ga Constitution
November 1, 1942

# Urban League

*The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worth-while things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis for increasing inter-racial good-will and understanding.*

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Fourth annual student conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will end its three-day session at Clark College today with a mass meeting this afternoon. Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the association, will deliver the closing address. New officers for the coming year will be introduced and the youth director will give the final remarks. Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor, Church of the Master, New York City, will deliver the 11 o'clock service sermon this morning.

This conference has attracted youth from all over the country. "The War and Post War Problems for Negro Youth" is the general theme. Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of Talledega College, delivered the main address at the opening meeting Friday night. Others on the program were Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College, and Paul Murray, student chairman, NAACP student conference.

Among the persons speaking and leading panel discussions were Forrester B. Washington, director Atlanta University School of Social Work; Rose Mae Withers, secretary southern division, national student conference, of Richmond, Va.; T. Rupert Broady, assistant in research department, Tuskegee Institute; Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney; Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary; Frances H. Williams, special secretary, Southern Workers' Defense League; Charles H. Houston, attorney, of Washington, D. C.; W. S. Allen, director, National Defense Training School at Tuskegee; Madison S. Jones Jr., youth director, NAACP and T. M. Alexander, of Atlanta.

Music lovers will be given a rare treat next Monday night when the Southernaires, famous radio and concert artists, will appear in concert at the city auditorium. The program will feature a variety of numbers which are taken from their repertoire of nearly 2,000 songs. These singers will render melodies of their native soil.

Grady Homes first aid class, sponsored by the Atlanta Chapter of the American Red Cross, under Instructor William M. Brooks, will hold its graduation exercises November 5, in the main auditorium of the Project at 8 p. m. Fifteen will receive certificates. This will be the fifth Red Cross first aid class to be graduated under Instructor Brooks.

Adult education division of the WPA, at a special meeting, had a motion picture depicting ways of detecting counterfeit money at Grady Homes Thursday morning. This picture was very helpful in view of the wide circulation of money and the need for the prevention of the circulation of counterfeit money and its quick detection by the public.

This was the last week to register for the courses in Atlanta University's "People's College." More than 300 persons have signed up according to information received. Among the interesting courses being offered to the public free of charge are "Secretarial Practice and Office Management," a refresher course on secretarial practice; "This Week's Books," a weekly review of outstanding books selected by the class; "Building Management and Maintenance;" "Everyday Law," what every man should know; and "Southern Labor Problems."

Painting, drawing, clay modeling, weaving, wood carving, puppets and marionettes are taught at the Arts and Crafts Workshop.

Three hundred Negro women have been hired by Postal Telegraph through the American Communications Association. The majority of the girl workers are messengers, but approximately 15 per cent of them have inside jobs as route aids in the main traffic office, in New York City. A number of typists are receiving training as telegraph operators, earning while they learn.

Achievement of this employment record was made possible through a six-month campaign waged by the Postal Telegraph local of the Association in cooperation with the Negro Labor Victory Committee. The local is seeking an increase in the rate of pay from 30 cents an hour to a 40-cent rate.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Walter White, The Symbol

The fact that Walter White is the directing head of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, numerically the largest and most cohesive organization for the improvement of economic and social conditions among Negroes, makes him subject to attacks by writers and columnists in that portion of our white press which would silence or soft-pedal the ambition of Negroes, at least for the duration. To them Mr. White must be viewed as a dangerous, self-assertive, self-seeking, politically ambitious Negro who prefers the association of white people to that of his own race.

Nov. 22, 1942

Strangely enough, these views are the sentiments of Southerners mainly, who resist Negro advancement in almost any field. It is this group that opposes the extension of the ballot to Negroes. They would restrain Negro teachers in their struggles for better salaries. They have howled the loudest against Negro workers being employed in defense industries of this area. And they thoroughly resent the attitude of the government at Washington with reference to fairplay and decency to Negroes. Thus to head-off advances along these lines, they have taken to smearing and branding any Negro leader, whose interest in his people transcends personal emolument and prestige. Historically, this attitude has been the traditional method in the South since the Negroes' emancipation.

But the plain truth is, Walter White is perhaps the most trusted and respected leader in our national life. To American Negroes his name is symbolic of their struggles for complete integration into every phase of American democracy, as represented in the aims of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A southern Negro by birth and training, he has attained a remarkable degree of skill, tact and persuasiveness in lobbying for Negroes in the Nation's capital. Few Negro leaders in America have had greater opportunities than Walter White to become personally wealthy. But he follows steadfastly his consuming ambition to espouse the cause of his people. And he stands today, therefore, the acknowledged spokesman and the unsulled leader of the American Negro.

42-1942

# Winning Our Point

"Washington Tribune" Washington, D.C.

AUG 1 1942

For the past several weeks we have pointed out here that the time had come for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to change its policy, and to bring about democracy within the organization by permitting its members to elect its officers. We likewise pointed out here that the meeting of the NAACP in Los Angeles was useless and would accomplish no good purpose because of this lack of democracy, coupled with lack of a militant program.

Two prominent news commentators came to our side last week and this week, one contending that the California meeting was just another talkfest ending with the usual resolutions, and another declaring the NAACP to be doomed unless its officers submit to the election of the members.

Horace R. Cayton, prominent sociologist, who attended the California meeting, wrote last week:

"Instead of being a statesmanlike approach to the problem and presenting a concrete program of action, the convention is just a pow-wow of big-name Negroes. In spite of the fact that the theme of the convention is 'Victory is Vital to the Minorities,' the question of the relationship of the Negroes to the war effort, the extent to which that should or should not be subordinated to a struggle for Negro rights, is not being reduced to a practical program of action which will have meaning to the ordinary Negro on the street.

"I hate to say it (and I hope I am wrong), but unless there is a sudden turn of events, we will find that the association again in this crisis has failed to interpret to the Negro masses the position they should take in this war. Certainly one can say, however, that with this failure, A. Philip Randolph will emerge with ever greater prestige and that he and his March on Washington organization will become spokesman for the Negroes, with the NAACP holding on to his coat-tail."

George S. Schuyler, business manager of the NAACP, put in his bid for ouster by the NAACP when he deplored that after thirty years the association can "muster no more than 70,000 members out of 13,000,000 people." "This," he said, "is a sad reflection on its program and its leadership."

"It could have had and should have a million members but it stubbornly persists in pursuing a course that fails to capture either the imagination or the support of the wide masses of Negroes. Its structure which was basically bad in 1909 when it was founded, has not been changed. It is still doing something FOR Negroes rather than WITH them. It has been against all those things that any normal Aframerican is against, but it has construed 'advancement' too narrowly. It has become known as a 'protest' organization, almost always on the defensive, waiting for something to happen. What few offenses it has launched have been none too impressive.

"The NAACP suffers the initial handicap as a mass organization of being run by a self-perpetuating oligarchy which the members have no means of swerving or influencing. Consequently it is not as responsive to the wishes of its members as it would be were it democratic. Effective opposition to any administrative policies is therefore impossible."

Both Cayton and Schuyler have hit the nail on the head and put the blame for the downtrend of the NAACP right where it belongs.

And so, as predicted here, the annual convention held in California last week was a complete flop. The same people made the same speeches on the same subjects. The same evils were deplored and looked upon with alarm. Only the beating of Roland Hayes in Georgia broke the annual monotony of resolutions, speeches and songs. And with it all went approximately $50,000 of good, hard-earned money, for transportation and convention expenses. Imagine what A. Philip Randolph could do for the masses if he had $50,000 in the treasury of the March on Washington Movement.

Inasmuch as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is fiddling while Rome is burning, and has become the National Association for the Advancement of *Certain* People, it is time for us to make a change. We say the man of the hour is A. Philip Randolph, and the organization is the March on Washington Movement.

Let's place our dollars where they will reap dividends!

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

AUG 1942

### New Trend Is Toward Goodwill

"What has been preached through the churches in all ages has seemed idealistic," stated Dr. Shipler, "but the world is coming to see that it is really practical and is all we have for survival. What has happened on the world canvas we see as being on the one hand a standard of Christion ethics and on the other the Nazi gangster standards.

"It is being demonstrated to us on this world scale that civilization cannot go on groping on the basis of any such false standards, and we are turning to what formerly looked as being only idealistic as being the outstanding real-

# Youth to Weigh War And Post-War Problems

NEW YORK, N. Y. — What problems have been raised for Negro Youth by the war, and what further problems can be expected to develop during the post war period, will form the theme of the fourth annual student conference of the association, to be held at Clark university, Atlanta, October 30 through November 1.

Partcipating will be Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega college, who will deliver the keynote address, and Dr. James P. for merging the various Negro church denominations and the effectiveness of more publicity for Negro and white churches that have broken down color bars in their membership and general participation of other races.

At the luncheon session the Rev. Guy E. Shipler, editor The Churchman, national magazine of the Protestant Episcopal church, and Mr. Walter White, executive secretary, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, gripped the assembly with a picture of our present situation, the ideals at stake, and remedies that may be applied through church channels.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA

# Tail Wags Dog

**CAYTON BELIEVES RANDOLPH MAY STEAL PLAY FROM NAACP IF ASSOCIATION DOESN'T WAKE UP**

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

MAYBE it is too soon to predict, and even by the time this article is published things may be changed, but at the moment, it is my feeling that the present convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is a pretty routine affair. I said this last year about the Houston affair. It is not a bad conference; in fact, it is a good conference, but it should be a great one. Even last year the association, the oldest and most respected Negro organization, was faced with a tremendous problem of orienting Negroes toward the war effort. They failed to do this in any satisfactory way. This year I, as an individual at least, am not getting much clarification out here in Los Angeles.

Mr. Cayton

The delegates fall pretty much into three different camps, which might be termed the Left, Right and Center. Speaking for the middle-of-the-road position, Roy Wilkins made the keynote speech, in which he advocated what constitutes the "Double V" position of The Courier. A. Philip Randolph is to the left (or right, depending on the way you look at it) and wants Negro rights now, regardless of the war effort. Mrs. Charlotta Bass of the Los Angeles branch was the articulate spokesman for that group which thinks that the rights of Negroes should be subordinated, for the time being, to the general war effort.

### ATTACKS RANDOLPH

INCIDENTALLY, Mrs. Bass used rather poor taste in making a personal attack on Randolph and his program, in trying to explain her attitude regarding the war, in view of the fact that Randolph is a member of the board of the NAACP and was to be recipient of the Spingarn Medal.

As I was at the press table I was unable to see whether Randolph came in during the speech or directly after, but it created a tense situation and was pretty embarrassing for Walter White. Randolph appeared to take it in stride. This did more than anything to damage the position and analysis of the "all-out for war bloc," if such a bloc existed.

There is no question that Randolph is the man most worshiped by the Negro rank and file now. To them, he is the man who is saying things they want said and is getting things done. Curiously enough, it is a case of the tail wagging the dog, for Randolph and his March on Washington program is putting new life blood into the association. Walter White seems to go with him all the way, but Roy Wilkins is much more cagey about the association's losing its identity in this upsurge of mass feeling that has frightened the more conservative of his members.

### NAACP CLINGS TO RANDOLPH'S COAT-TAIL

THE whole complexion of the convention may change, but so far, instead of being a statesmanlike approach to the problem and presenting a concrete program of action, the convention is just a powwow of big-name Negroes. In spite of the fact that the theme of the convention is "Victory Is Vital to the Minorities," the question of the relationship of the Negroes to the war effort, the extent to which that should or should not be subordinated to a struggle for Negro rights, is not being reduced to a practical program of action which will have meaning to the ordinary Negro on the street.

I hate to say it (and I hope I am wrong), but unless there is a sudden turn of events, we will find that the association again in this crisis has failed to interpret to the Negro masses the position they should take in this war. Certainly one can say, however, that with this failure, A. Philip Randolph will emerge with even greater prestige and that he and his March on Washington organization will become the spokesman for the Negroes, with the NAACP holding on to his coat-tail. Whether this is a good thing or a bad thing will be determined by the type of program which Randolph finally works out.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# 'THIS IS NO WAR, IT IS AN UPHEAVAL,' DECLARED WILKINS AT NAACP OPENING

LOS ANGELES, July 23—(ANP)—With a tenseness and expectancy weighting the air as never before in the history of the N.A.A.C.P., a rapt audience that packed mammoth Second Baptist church from pit to upper balcony watched the opening of the thirty-third annual national convention of this body last Tuesday night, July 14. The attitude of the great crowd as a whole showed they were awaiting something unusual.

"This is no war! This is an upheaval!" declared Roy Wilkins in one of the most startling of his opening remarks as the speaker of the evening. Wilkins is the assistant secretary of the N.A.A.C.P., with the headquarters at New York, and is in constant touch with all the affairs of the national organizations, its surveys, investigations, etc., so every word of his eloquent but calm, unimpassioned phrases was fraught with facts and backed by well-proven truths.

"This is not a war: it is an upheaval of thought, an upheaval of the minorities. We have been told to wait, by Etheridge of the Louisville Courier-Journal; by Dabney of Virginia and others who say we should wait until the war is over before bringing up our troubles. But our issues are the issues of the nation. Negroes should not stop protesting. They should not make themselves satisfied. We cannot sit supinely by so that generation after generations to come may say we did not face the issue.

**Negro Question Very Essence Of War Effort**

"We are not at variance with the war effort. This thing has the very essence of the war effort. This is the people's revolution against discrimination, color hatred racial prejudice, Nazism, Hitlerism at home as well as abroad. We cannot give up the fight; we cannot change our course; we must go on! Not only are we following our own race's traditions, but the ideals of our own country. We are upholding the sacred documents of that country: the Constitution: the Bill of Rights. Let us not underrate our white fellow citizens and the work they are fearlessly doing to help bring about the equality so necessary in a true democracy. Remember the speech of Vice-President Wallace: of Sumner Wells; of Francis B. Sayer; of Pearl Buck: all telling the behests of equality, and what it means at this time.

We have the examples of our great long-suffering leaders of the past to follow, of Harriet Tubmann and others who not only talked freedom but had to walk miles and miles to help bring it about."

**Governor Fails to Make Welcome Address**

Said to have been unpreventable because of his being called back to Sacramento, Governor Cuthbert L. Olson was unable to make the welcome address as the opening of the meet got under way at 8:30 p. m. A musical program by the combined choirs of the Second Baptist church preceded the formal opening. Rev. J. Raymond Henderson made the invocation, followed by the "National Anthem." Walter White, while not scheduled to speak on this night, was introduced by Thomas L. Griffith Jr., president of the local branch.

Mr. White read a telegram sent to Gen. DeGaulle of Free France in honor of Bastille day, and also one sent to the convention by President Roosevelt. The telegram was suggested and motioned by a Mr. Atkin of Kansas City. Griffith made the welcome address on behalf of the local branch. Rev. Baxter Duke of the Avalon Christian church, pronounced the benediction.

Beginning Wednesday at 9 a. m. with N. W. Griffin of Jacksonville, Fla., presiding, the subject was "The Negro in the War Effort." Speakers were Crystal Byrd Fauset, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.; Dr. James J. McClendon, Detroit, and Thomas N. Roberts, United States Department of Agriculture. Friday night was set for the awarding of the Spingarn medal to A. Philip Randolph, and Sunday night at the Shrine auditorium an address by Wendell Willkie.

42-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# "Minorities Are Vital To Victory," Roosevelt Tells NAACP Convention

JUL 18 1942

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 16—"As Chief Executive of this whole American nation, I assure you that your government will accept its responsibiiity to you," President Roosevelt wrote in his greeting to the 33rd annual conference of the NAACP which opened here Tuesday night, to the packed auditorium of the Second Baptist church.

The President stressed the importance of minorities to the success of the war effort and praised the Association's conference theme, "Victory Is Vital to Minorities", saying that it might be reversed and given to the nation as a slogan: "For today as never before in our history, 'Minorities Are Vital to Victory'."

The full text of the greeting reads:

"It is with gratification that I extend greetings to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its Thirty-Third Annual Conference in Los Angeles.

"I note with satisfaction that the theme of your significant gathering reads 'Victory Is Vital to Minorities'. This theme might well be reversed and given to the Nation as a slogan. For today, as never before in our history, 'Minorities Are Vital to Victory'.

**NATION OF MINORITIES**

"We are, in a sense, a Nation of minorities. By race, by religion by color, by ancestry, each constituent group is a minority when viewed in relation to our total population. But it is the essence of our democracy that our very differences have welded us into a Nation. And the democratic way of life within that Nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders.

"Your striking theme 'Victory Is Vital to Minorities,' does more than answer our enemies—both domestic and foreign—who seek to accentuate our differences in order to divide our strength. As Chief Executive of this whole American Nation, I assure you that your Government will accept its responsibility to you.

Very sincely yours,"
(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# 'No Let-Up,' Association Declares

## Convention Hears Declaration of War on Jim-Crow

LOS ANGELES.—So far as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is concerned, the fight for full and equal citizenship rights for colored people will continue without let-up during the war.

JUL 24 1942

This sentiment in the keynote address to the 33rd annual N. A. A. C. P. conference here July 14 was greeted with prolonged cheers and applause by 3,200 persons packed into Second Baptist church. The speaker, Roy Wilkins, assistant national secretary, striking out at those who would have the Negro be content with his lot and put aside protest until after the war, declared:

**Through With Status Quo**

"The reason why the N. A. A. C. P. was born in 1909, the reason it has lived for 33 years, the reason why these delegates are here tonight from nearly thirty states is because we are determined to be forever through with the status quo."

Wilkins quoted the now famous statement of Mark Ethridge, former chairman of the FEPC, to the effect that no power in the world, 'not even all the mechanized armies of the earth" can force the southern white people to abandon social segregation, and contrasted it with the statement of the late William English Walling in 1908, calling for treatment of the Negro "on a plane of absolute political and social equality."

JUL 24 1942

"These two white Kentuckians, one a founder of the N. A. A. C. P., have laid down the issue for us," said the speaker.

**Can't Abandon Fight**

The N. A. A. C. P. keynoter declared Negroes cannot abandon the fight for their rights—all of them—because the predicament of the race forces action for redress of wrongs, because the tradition of the great pioneer fighters of the races drives present-day Negroes to act, and because the struggle of the Negro is identical with the ideals and principles of the Declaration of Independence.

JUL 24 1942

"This struggle is one with the war effort," Wilkins asserted. "It is nonsense for anyone to say that this convention and this association are hindering our nation's fight against the Axis. Victory is vital to minorities, but, as our President has said in his greeting to this convention, minorities are also vital to victory. The objectives we seek are not at variance with the war effort. These things that we feel in our hearts, and these things that we yearn for, and these things that we are determined to fight to enjoy in spite of death itself—these are the things the war is about."

JUL 24 1942

**Cites Texas Lynching**

Wilkins cited the lynching in Texarkana, Tex., July 13, as a prime example of why the N. A. A. C. P. must carry on the fight until every protection is won for the race and every right secured.

"This is the time of decision," he said, "a time when the destinies of men and nations are being remolded. We here in 1942 cannot fail the Sojourner Truths, the Denmark Veseys, the Nat Turners, or Frederick Douglass, or the victims of lynch-mobs, or Dorie and Joe Louis and our other boys in the uniform of the country.

We cannot turn our backs upon the Declaration of Independence and say we believe we are not entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that we are not created the equals of other men. No man can ask this of us. No power can force us to so stultify ourselves. So we cannot sell out. We cannot step to one side. We cannot and will not remain silent. The fight goes on and on, until we win."

Greetings to the conference were extended by Mayor Fletcher Bowron for the city, and by George A. Beavers, vice president of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance company, for the Los Angeles branch. Thomas L. Griffith Jr., presided.

"Common Sense"

**To give the lie** to the Axis charge that the "U. S. "talks about democracy but practices racial discrimination and segregation" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People proposed last December that the War Department organize a *volunteer division open to all men* irrespective of race, creed, color, or national origin."

Result: More Jim Crow camps. Idea tabled.

**Petitions for action** are being circulated by the NAACP and the Council Against Intolerance — the Council's petition for signature by men in draft classifications. Copies available through us.

New York N.Y. AUG 1942

**Almost 50,000**, mostly whites, have signed the Union for Democratic Action petition which combines this interracial-unit idea with *removal of restrictions against Negroes in the Air Corps and granting of Navy commissions to qualified Negroes.* 16 governors and 8 mayors have signed. Although the training program for Negroes still lags badly, these petitions are bringing some action.

AUG 1942

**Newest Development:** Proposal to establish a Negro Affairs Bureau, similar to the Bureau of Indian Affairs. This, the NAACP observes, would make the Negroes mere wards of the government.

# Willkie Says Race Hate Is Breaking Down in War

## He Condemns 'Smug Racial Superiority' in The U. S. A.

"PM Daily" JUL 21 1942

By Special Correspondence

LOS ANGELES, July 20.—Wendell L. Willkie told the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) yesterday that the test of a people in this world crisis is their aim, not their color.

"We must now and hereafter cast our lot with all those other people, whatever their race or color, who prize liberty as an innate right both for themselves and for others," he said.

"We must now and hereafter together with those peoples reject the doctrine of imperialism which condemns the world to endless war. . . .

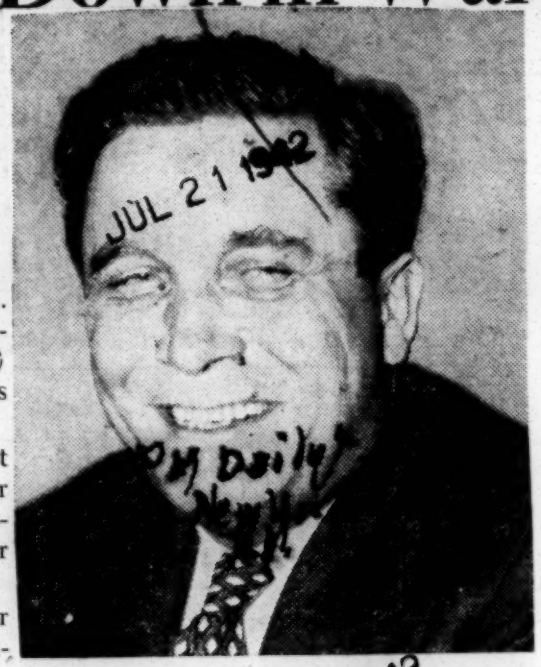
"Race and color do not determine what people are allies and what people are enemies in this struggle. Japan is our enemy because of her imperialistic doctrine by which she seeks to rule and enslave the world. . . . China is our friend because, like us, she nourishes no dream of conquest and values liberty.

New York, N.Y.

"The attitude of the white citizens of this country toward the Negroes has undeniably had some of the unlovely characteristics of an alien imperialism, a smug racial superiority, a willingness to exploit an unprotected people.

"But this atmosphere is changing. Today it is becoming increasingly apparent to thoughtful Americans that we cannot fight the forces and ideas of imperialism abroad and maintain a form of imperialism at home. Our very proclamations of what we are fighting for have rendered our own inequities self-evident. When we talk of freedom of opportunity for all nations, the mocking paradoxes in our own society become so clear they can no longer be ignored.

"Our world is breaking to pieces. And with the breakup arises the opportunity to fashion a newer and a better life. As always in periods of profound change and struggle, those who contribute the most will have the most to do with fashioning the future. . . . The people who contribute the most to winning the war, the individual men and women of whatever race, creed or color . . . who serve and sacrifice, they are the people who will determine mankind's direction for generations."



JUL 21 1942

PM Daily New York

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JUL 21 1942

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"We are squarely behind the war and especially we support the ideals proclaimed by Vice President Wallace," the resolution said.

Demanding equal job opportunities and working conditions in war industries, the resolution said:

"We Negroes of America demand no special privileges. But we do demand from America all rights accorded to our white fellow citizens, the rights to which we would be entitled if the professed democratic ideals of equal rights for all, regardless of race, creed or color, were really carried out. . . .

"We will not abandon our fight for racial justice during the war, we will not slacken our efforts."

Other resolutions:

¶ Called for immediate end of the Dies committee because it failed to carry out investigations "of the Ku Klux Klan, Charles Coughlin and other Fascists."

¶ Condemned all labor unions that discriminate against Negroes.

¶ Commended the Sun Shipbuilding Co., Chester, Pa., for hiring thousands of Negroes, but condemned Sun's plan for a Jim Crow plant.

¶ Called for anti-poll tax legislation, rent control, broadening of powers of the Fair Employment Committee.

Walter White, executive secretary of NAACP, asserted that Negroes in segregated areas are forced to pay much more for household goods and proposed a regulation by the Office of Price Administration (OPA) to cover this injustice.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# NAACP Now Has 603 Units All Over Nation

## Organized Labor Being Increasingly Supported By Race

NEW YORK—(A N P)—The 1941 annual report of the NAACP, recently released, stresses the progress made in the association's fight against racial bias and discrimination in both civil life and war work in various sections of the nation.

In the development of field activities, Walter White, NAACP secretary, reported that the association now has 603 branches, youth councils and college chapters throughout the country. Much of the progress made in this direction was attributed by many observers to the work the past year of William Pickens, veteran former NAACP director of branches, now affiliated with the U. S. Treasury Department.

**SUCCESSFUL ACTION**

The report shows successful action "resulting in the abolishment of racial differentials in salaries paid to public school teachers, efforts to gain the right to vote and to equalize housing, education and other facilities."

Another highlight: "Among the prime considerations of the association since the beginning of the national war effort, has been a strong effort to get Negroes to take industrial training courses. Along this line, branches, youth councils and college chapters were instructed to take surveys on training, placement and labor supply."

**IN WAR INDUSTRY**

Touching on the futile endeavor of Negroes to get jobs in plants and industries specializing in production of war materials, the report points out that the "most outstanding instances of denial of war jobs to Negro workers occurred in aircraft plants and firms making airplane equipment." This condition prevailed "from coast to coast."

Also: "Employers and plant management were not the only offenders in keeping Negroes off industrial payrolls. Labor unions, chiefly those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, continued to prevent Negroes from being employed in war and private industry."

Despite this, the report indicates increased support by Negroes of organized labor, and tells of Association action taken against those unions "which, through ritualistic practices and constitutional clauses, bar Negroes from membership."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Suggests League To Maintain White Supremacy

## Willkie's Race Talk Answered By Ala. Lawyer

BESSEMER, Ala. — (ANS) — If there is room in the country for a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there is a need for a league to maintain white supremacy," Attorney Horace C. Wilkerson said Wednesday before the Kiwanis Club of Bessemer in answering the speech made by Wendell Willkie before the NAACP convention in Los Angeles, Calif., Sunday.

Mr. Wilkerson spoke on "Race Relations." For a number of years he opposed the merit system in Ala., on grounds descriptive of a fear that it would permit Negroes to hold civil service jobs and hence make inroads upon "white supremacy."

Mr. Wilkerson said that he interpreted Mr. Willkie's speech, which was sent out over a national network Sunday and heard in Birmingham, to advocate "a program, that in my judgment, would inevitably result in two things, namely, the destruction of social segregation and the amalgamation of the races."

Here, Mr. Wilkerson added: "About 10 per cent of the population of this country are Negroes. The white being in a majority, it is their right and responsibility to work out the problems within the calm deliberate thinking, uncompromising, positive action. My first suggestion is that we organize statewide, southwide, nationwide. If there is room in this country for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), there is a need for a league to maintain white supremacy."

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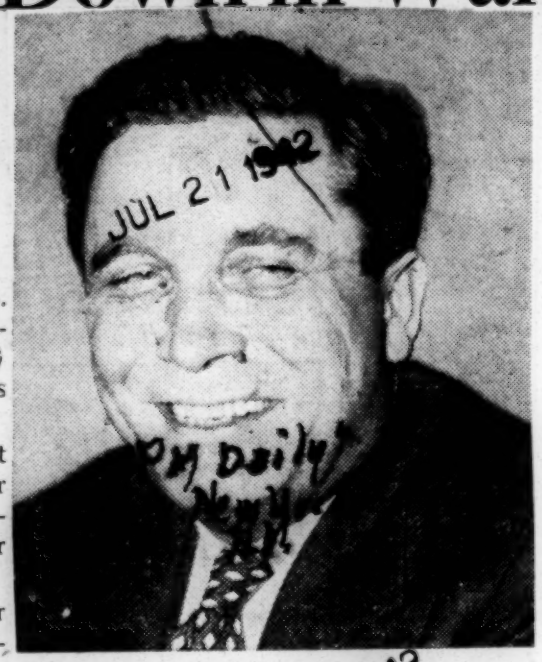

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NEW YORK—(A N P)—The 1941 annual report of the NAACP, recently released, stresses the progress made in the association's fight against racial bias and discrimination in both civil life and war work in various sections of the nation.

In the development of field activities, Walter White, NAACP secretary, reported that the association now has 603 branches, youth councils and college chapters throughout the country. Much of the progress made in this direction was attributed by many observers to the work the past year of William Pickens, veteran former NAACP director of branches, now affiliated with the U. S. Treasury Department.

**SUCCESSFUL ACTION**

The report shows successful action "resulting in the abolishment of racial differentials in salaries paid to public school teachers, efforts to gain the right to vote and to equalize housing, education and other facilities."

Another highlight: "Among the prime considerations of the association since the beginning of the national war effort, has been a strong effort to get Negroes to take industrial training courses. Along this line, branches, youth councils and college chapters were instructed to take surveys on training, placement and labor supply."

**IN WAR INDUSTRY**

Touching on the futile endeavor of Negroes to get jobs in plants and industries specializing in production of war materials, the report points out that the "most outstanding instances of denial of war jobs to Negro workers occurred in aircraft plants and firms making airplane equipment." This condition prevailed "from coast to coast."

Also: "Employers and plant management were not the only offenders in keeping Negroes off industrial payrolls. Labor unions, chiefly those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, continued to prevent Negroes from being employed in war and private industry."

Despite this, the report indicates increased support by Negroes of organized labor, and tells of Association action taken against those unions "which, through ritualistic practices and constitutional clauses, bar Negroes from membership."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Suggests League To Maintain White Supremacy

## Willkie's Race Talk Answered By Ala. Lawyer

BESSEMER, Ala. — (ANS) — If there is room in the country for a National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, there is a need for a league to maintain white supremacy," Attorney Horace C. Wilkerson said Wednesday before the Kiwanis Club of Bessemer in answering the speech made by Wendell Willkie before the NAACP convention in Los Angeles, Calif., Sunday.

Mr. Wilkerson spoke on "Race Relations." For a number of years he opposed the merit system in Ala., on grounds descriptive of a fear that it would permit Negroes to hold civil service jobs and hence make inroads upon "white supremacy."

Mr. Wilkerson said that he interpreted Mr. Willkie's speech, which was sent out over a national network Sunday and heard in Birmingham, to advocate "a program, that in my judgment, would inevitably result in two things, namely, the destruction of social segregation and the amalgamation of the races."

Here, Mr. Wilkerson added: "About 10 per cent of the population of this country are Negroes. The white being in a majority, it is their right and responsibility to work out the problems within the law and by a law that all whites and black must obey."

"It must be done that way. Extra legal methods, however necessary and effective they may have been in days of yore, are not to be resorted to now. The black and the demogogic who would further their interest grind a political ax by arousing antagonism must be ruled out," Mr. Wilkerson said.

"The situation calls for clear, calm deliberate thinking, uncompromising, positive action. My first suggestion is that we organize statewide, southwide, nationwide. If there is room in this country for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), there is a need for a league to maintain white supremacy."

42-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# NAACP Adopts Aggressive Resolutions

LOS ANGELES — The resolutions adopted at the t[illegible] third annual conference of the NAACP held here July 9-19, voiced interest in and complete support of the war effort, but insisted upon complete integration of all Americans, including all minorities, in every phase of it.

The preamble to the resolutions cited the responsibility of the association in securing and protecting the citizens' rights, pointing out that, unless democracy could be made to work for America's largest minority group, it could not and would not work for any others.

Excerpts from the resolution on "War and National Policy" are quoted below:

**Minorities Have Big Stake**

"The war against Axis aggression, into which our nation has been plunged along with Russia, China, Great Britain, and twenty-four other nations, is a war in which racial minorities in this and other lands have a great stake.

"We in the NAACP know that the racial ideas of Nazism are directly and completely contrary to everything for which we have stood and stand today. We remember well Hitler's contemptuous reference to colored people as half apes.

"We know that the destruction of all civil rights—the rights of free speech, press, and assembly —the right to worship without State interference, and the right to hold elections after free discussion are all slated for destruction if Nazism is victorious; and that if such Nazi doctrines prevail in an America defeated by the Axis, then the NAACP would itself become illegal.

**No Special Privileges**

"We demand no special privileges. But we do demand from America all the rights accorded to our white fellow citizens, the rights to which we would be entitled if the professed democratic ideals of equal rights for all regardless if race, creed, or color were really carried out.

"We demand the right to live and work for our country in the defense industries and otherwise, and the right to die for our country wihtout segregation or discrimintaion in the armed forces and on the same basis as all other citizens.

**No Let-up**

"Therefore, we do raise and will continue to raise, with all the vigor of which we are capable, these issues of discrimination and segregation in the armed forces, denial of employment in war industries, brutality against colored soldiers by prejudiced military and local civilian police in some areas, and denial in some sections of the right to vote and to serve on juries; police brutality, discrimination in government and diplomatic service; lynching, railroad jim crowing, and educational discrimination and all the other evils against which our organization contends."

**Other Resolutions Adopted**

Equally strong resolutions were adopted on the poll tax, lynching, housing, Dies Committee, rent control, and discrimination by unions and employers.

Other resolutions included those denouncing the present policy of the Red Cross on blood; discrimination in public conveyances, and the evacuation of aliens solely on an arbitrary and color basis.

A resolution also endorsed the movement to have the Federal Government establish a park or memorial in honor of Dr. George Washington Carver.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

## A NEEDLESS CONFAB

We feel it is not inconsistent with the stand taken in an editorial in the July 3 issue of this paper, in which we opposed those who demand a discontinuance of national conventions, to say that there is at least one annual conference that can be dispensed with this year.

That is the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is not to be denied that there are educational values to be derived from annual conferences of the NAACP and considerable enthusiasm is engendered at these conferences. But, as every informed person knows, there is no greater paradox in national affairs than that of NAACP officials making the welkin ring with shouts for "democracy" and at the same time they, themselves, run the national organization by the most autocratic methods in vogue in any organization in the United States.

The esteemed Washington Tribune, in its issue of July 4, opposes the holding of the annual NAACP Conference, scheduled to meet July 14 in Los Angeles, Cal. That newspaper is in a better position than we to expose the shortcomings of the NAACP's royal rulers. We deem it timely to quote from that newspaper's editorial, under the caption, "IS THE NAACP OUT OF STEP?" The quotation is as follows:

"'The policy of the NAACP is not dictated at these conventions; the funds of the organization are not appropriated or allocated at these conventions; the election of the officers is not had at these conventions. All the above items of business are transacted by the Board of Directors at New York meetings. The members at large have nothing to do with them. There is no democracy within the confines of the NAACP.

"'If the members had a voice at these conventions, no doubt they would repudiate those officials who, in spite of government requests, have called their convention into session anyway. But the Board of Directors are not responsible to the members because the members do not elect them and cannot fire them.

"'Aside from furnishing, at the expense of washwomen, a free trip to sunny California for certain officials, we can see no accomplishments to be had that will benefit the Negro people.

"'The Board of Directors still have time to reconsider this matter and vote to fall in line with the real war effort, and to abandon the efforts of those few who want a trip to California but don't want to pay their own way. It is a luxury that the poor people in the South, who must pay the bill, cannot afford, and we ought to be too big to compel them.

"'Since the most that can be accomplished at this convention would be a series of meaningless speeches and resolutions, the NAACP would do well to visit their old friend, Dean William Pickens, and exchange the money to be spent in connection with the convention for war bonds.'"

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# NAACP to Fight for Rights Despite War

LOS ANGELES— The NAACP will continue its fight for full and equal citizenship rights for colored people—without let-up—during the war, Roy Wilkins, assistant national secretary, told 3,200 delegates in the keynote address before the association's national conference here on Tuesday.

Mr. Wilkins's assertion was greeted with prolonged cheers and applause by the vast throng of delegates and visitors and a similar outburst followed after he struck out at those who would have the race be content with its lot and put aside protest until after the war, declaring:

**"The reason why the NAACP was born in 1909; the reasen it has lived for 33 years; the reason why these delegates are here tonight from nearly thirty States is that we are determined to be forever through with the status quo."**

He quoted the now famous statement of Mark F. Ethridge, former chairman of the FEPC to the effect that no power in the world, "not even all the mechanized armies of the earth" can force the southern white people to abandon social segregation.

He then contrasted it with the statement of the late William English Walling in 1908, calling for treatment of colored citizens "on a plane of absolute political and social equality." "These two white Kentuckians, one a founder of the NAACP, have laid down the issue for us," he said.

"We cannot abandon the fight for our rights—all of them—because our predicament forces action for redress of wrongs, because the tradition of our great pioneer fighters drives us to act and because our struggle is identical with the ideals and principles of the Declaration of Independence."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Warns This Is Not A Race War

LOS ANGELES—(SNS)—Declaring that America cannot fight forces of imperialism and hatred abroad and maintain them at home, Wendell Willkie, noted American, delivered a ringing address at the closing session Sunday afternoon of the 53rd annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Mr. Willkie said that the white man't attitude was being changed that Japan had awakened him to the fact that his is not a superior race and that only it may enjoy God's blessings in conquest. The speaker said many at home have practiced imperialism toward the Negro and justified it by saying that the end is benevolent, but Mr. Willkie warned that the same claim is made by those who would rule the world through greed and conquest.

**U. S. GROWING UP**

The 1940 Republican presidential candidate stated that the United States was changing into an adult nation of international interest and a world outlook. Warning that this is not a race war, the speaker pointed out that the Allies are enemies of Japan, a yellow people, because it practices treacherous conquest and imperialism, while China, also a nation of yellow people, enjoys the Allies fellowship and aid because it values liberty and fights greed and for democracy.

Mr. Willkie said that it was not the color of men that binds them together, but rather common aim. Germany, Italy and Japan are bound together, he said, because they have a common desire to conquer the world.

Participation in the fight against fascism and imperialism abroad has made America aware of its glaring defects at home.

**SPEECH IS BROADCAST**

Mr. Willkie was introduced to the NAACP and nationwide audience by Mrs. Daisy E. Lampkin, national field officer of the organization, who called him an outstanding fighter for all peoples. A portion of Mr. Willkie's speech was broadcast to the nation over the Columbia Broadcasting System from the Shrine auditorium here.

NAACP sessions began here last Tuesday night when Governor Culbert Olsen welcomed hundreds of delegates from over the nation. The 53rd conference has been termed one of the best in the history of the Association from many points of view.

Birmingham Ala News
July 20, 1942

# Willkie Tells Negroes U. S. Is Discriminating Against Their Race

## Attitude Of 'Alien Imperialism' Is Deplored In Los Angeles Speech

LOS ANGELES—(AP)—Americans are learning, says Wendell Willkie, that the test of a people is their aim, not their color.

He told the closing session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People Sunday that the attitude of white American citizens toward the Negro has "some of the unlovely and tragic characteristics of alien imperialism."

"You have been sorely tried with many of the practices of our democracy," the 1940 Republican presidential candidate said, "and it is right and just that you should be alert to every opportunity to remove the discriminations that exist against your people."

He charged white Americans with a "smug sense of racial superiority and a willingness to exploit an unprotected people," but said that under the pressure of war, longstanding barriers and prejudices were breaking down.

"The defense of democracy against the forces that threaten it has made some of its failures at home glaringly apparent.

"We are learning in this war that it is not racial classifications nor ethnological considerations which bind men together. It is shared concepts and kindred objectives."

Willkie said he wished to emphasize that race and color did not determine what people were allies and which enemies in the current struggle and cited the East in which are Japan and China.

"Here are two Oriental people," he said. "One is our enemy; one is our friend. I tell you race and color have nothing to do with what we are fighting for today.

"Even our enemy Japan, has been able to shock our racial complacency. She had rudely awakened us to the fact that the white race is not a select race and enjoys no superior rights in combat merely because of past progress and ascendancy.

"Where a year ago we were generally contemptuous of Japan as a possible enemy, we now recognize that we have encountered a formidable foe, against whom we must marshal our full strength."

The speaker said the "atmosphere" in this country was changing.

"Today it is becoming increasingly apparent to thoughtful Americans that we cannot fight the forces and ideas of imperialism abroad, and maintain a form of imperialism at home," he asserted.

"Our very proclamations of what we are fighting for have rendered our iniquities self-evident. When we talk of freedom and opportunity for all nations, the mocking paradoxes in our own society become so clear they can no longer be ignored."

42-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# NAACP Conference

# Backs Win-War Stand, Urges End of Jim-Crow

By John Pittman
(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, July 20.—The national executive office and all the branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People today stood committed to a policy of intensified struggle for full equality of Negro America in every aspect of the country's life.

The policy was adopted Saturday morning at the fourteenth and last business session of the thirty-third annual conference here, and was formulated in 28 resolutions voted upon by approximately 100 voting delegates, representing a national membership of approximately 43,000 people.

Presentation and discussion on the resolutions followed an address to an overflow audience in Second Baptist Church by A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, chairman of the March-on-Washington who was awarded the Spingarn medal.

### SUPPORT THE WAR

Principal resolutions adopted by the delegates were:

1. A statement of support of the war against the Axis, and for the trend of Administration policy expressed by Vice President Wallace in his recent speech.

2. A decision to prevail upon President Roosevelt to call a conference of the United Nations for making a clear application of the Atlantic Charter to the colonial peoples, including the peoples of China, India, Asia, Africa and British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

3. Endorsement of the Pepper-Geyer anti-Poll Tax bill and agreement to work for its passage in the national Congress.

4. Condemnation of the Dies Committee and a proposal to urge President Roosevelt to appoint a new committee for the purpose of investigating real subversive forces such as the Ku Klux Klan and the Coughlinites.

5. Condemnation of company unionism, and a decision to press for enactment of labor legislation banning federal contracts with trade unions which discriminate against Negroes.

The only resolution presented by the resolutions committee which failed of passage was a proposal calling for action to mobilize pressure for opening the Second Front against the Axis in Western Europe. But there was strong sentiment among the delegates for the Second Front.

The resolution was tabled by a vote of 59 to 39. It was the 25th resolution to be submitted to the delegates, and the vote was subjected to two recounts.

### 2nd FRONT SENTIMENT

George A. Beavers, Jr., Los Angeles delegate, an executive of the Golden State Life Insurance Company who had earlier moved that the proposal for condemnation of company unions be tabled, was one of the leaders of the fight on the Second Front proposal. The Second Front proposal had been endorsed by the Junior NAACP Conference in their final business session Friday, and youth delegates took the floor in its defense.

But sentiment on the Second Front, though powerful, was left unclarified by all but one of the keynote speakers, while Randolph address Friday night, which followed the line of the Norman Thomas Socialists who are rank defeatists, had condemned the Second Front move as a "Communist maneuver."

In his address, Randolph developed the defeatist theme that the present war was another struggle similar to that of 1914-1918, in which all the combatants—including the Soviet Union—are engaged in a struggle for territory and colonial annexation. But Randolph's red-baiting policies did not express the sentiment of the delegates.

He said the Second Front was being advocated by Communists merely as a move "to save Russia," despite the fact that President Roosevelt and Churchill have signed a pact for the Second Front.

He accused the Communists of being "agents of Russia," a Norman Thomas-Trotzkyite line which serves the purpose of Goebbels in attempting to split the United Nations and national unity.

Of the other resolutions adopted by the delegates and entered into the policy of the NAACP, the majority dealt with the fight against Jim Crow and discrimination.

One resolution urged the United States Government, to establish a park or museum in recognition of the services of Dr. George Washington Carver, famed Negro scientist whose experiments are today being used by the Government in prosecuting the war.

Another resolution condemned the Government's condoning of low wages and racial discrimination in the Caribbean countries, and urged President Roosevelt to raise the wage level as a means of implementing the Good Neighbor Policy.

Other resolutions were as follows:

8 — Condemnation of the Red Cross policy of segregating blood.

9—Extension of social security legislation and measures to widen the base so as to include domestic workers and farmers, and to increase old age pensions, will be urged upon the Adiministration.

10—To ask the Administration to increase the power of the Fair Employment Practices Committee so that it may impose financial penalties on violators of the President's Executive Order against discrimination in defense employment.

11—To urge the Administration to include Negroes on all boards of the Office of Price Administration.

12—Condemnation of attacks on the citizenship of Japanese-Americans as "undemocratic and un-American."

13—To urge the United Service Organizations to take action against discrimination, with instructions to local NAACP branches to press for membership of Negroes on local committees and oppose centers that discriminate.

14—To urge the Administration to place Negroes on all committees dealing with the war effort.

15—To work for the equalization of teachers' salaries and the eradication of discriminatory and chauvinistic measures and policies in education.

16—To work for adoption by radio, screen, stage, the public press and other publicity agencies for portrayal of Negroes more honestly and democratically, that more prominence and space be given to Negro achievements, and that the word "Negro" be deleted in stories relating to crime.

17 — Endorsement of continued participation, with instruction to all branches to aid and support the March-on-Washington movement.

18 — Endorsement and wholehearted participation in the "Double-V" Campaign.

19—To urge Congressional enactment of an anti-lynching law.

20—To urge that all laws of segregation and discrimination in public conveyances be abolished.

21—To work for the establishment of full housing facilities for the Negro people throughout the nation.

22 — Endorsing full cooperation with Negro trade unionists and Negro workers who are trying to break down discrimination in labor organizations, and condemning Jim-Crow unions.

23 — Condemning discriminatory employers and unions.

24—To call on local rent control boards to reduce rentals for Negroes and to abolish differentials.

25—To condemn the segregated plant and Jim Crow policies of the Sun Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia.

26—To work for establishment of a national committee to study the role of the Negro people in supplying food for the post-war world.

27—To place a youth member on the staff of the national executive committee, and that youth be made an integral part of the NAACP.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# N.A.A.C.P. CONFERENCE SIDELIGHTS

LOS ANGELES, July 23—Orchids and halos to Second Baptist church, Rev. J. Raymond Henderson pastor, for their homespun hospitality to delegates. The scene of the confab, the church, was completely re-docerated for the epoch event at a cost of $4,000.

The Courier's "Double V" symbol was much in evidence and patriotically used for decoration purposes.

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Perfect California weather (Chamber of Commerce please note) greeted those who attended.

• • •

Highlight of the social events was a swell sightseeing tour Saturday afternoon through Hollywood and Beverly Hills and other points of interest. Warner Bros. Studio, where Hattie McDaniel holds forth, was included.

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The convention marked the first one held in Los Angeles in 14 years.

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Detroit's branch, led by Dr. J. J. McClendon, numbered the largest single delegation with 15 members present. The Motor City's Sojourner Truth riots' demonstration pictorial display was tops.

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The public question and answer method of discussion at afternoon sessions, following speeches, proved unsuccessful and boresome, because many couldn't hear the questions raised and because too many who asked questions attempted in the same breath to answer them.

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All meetings were prompt with the exception of Wednesday night when one of the principal speakers was just 25 minutes late, much to the impatience of the solidly packed, sweltering church.

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Mrs. A. C. Bilbrew's Independent church choirs' rendition of her own popular melody "Let's Go, Americans," proved the musical hit of the week-long, half hour programs presented by various community choirs each evening before sessions.

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The lynching in Texarkana, Roland Hayes' tragic episode in Georgia, the Flagstaff (Ariz.) soldier killing and the beating of the tar Yankee in Houston, all of which happen during convention week, served to add fuel to the delegates' fight for equality and democracy.

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With the exception of a minor incident or two, complete harmony reigned during all sessions.

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True to the traditional hospitality of the City of Angels, social affairs by the bushel kept the delegates on the jump, before, in between and after meetings. A number expressed intention of coming back to live in dear old California.

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Attorney Carl Johnson, grand polemarch of Kappa Alpha Psi, was honored with a banquet Saturday night at the Dunbar hotel by the combined chapters of the city.

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Motion picture soundies of the sessions will no doubt be interesting to the folks back home, but a vote of the speakers would probably eliminate the business as the hot klieg lights beaming down on the rostrum, plus the humid temperature of the auditorium, left them limp with——.

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Press facilities were poorly organized and co-operation negligible. Nobody knew anything. Blame was laid to the fact that the official publicity director failed to make

the trip. As if a substitute couldn't have been hired.

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Walter Huston, noted movie actor, who spoke for the Russian relief Thursday night, really had the autograph hounds on his trail.

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Some 2,500 persons crammed and pushed their way into the church to see and hear the one and only A. Philip Randolph. Nearly that many more were outside unable to get in.

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The daily press of the city lent its support by giving generous illustrated coverage of the conference. No doubt about it. Randolph is a name which will be with us as well as others.

• • •

Governor Olson, up for re-election, Mr. Willkie and the president promised the press a conference, but missed no bets . . . failed to show. Claims he misunderstood executive secretary to mean a conference and film industry bigwigs would be present. Governor Olson did drop in an appearance opening the movie situation as regards Negroes at the Shrine when Willkie goes. That this is a sore spot with our actors, as well as others, is a story in itself.

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The NAACP's executive secretary promised the press a conference at noon. Two thousand spectators were on hand Tuesday night, while nearly 10,000 made application for tickets. Simple arithmetic. Sunday afternoon colony at the Griffith reception.

42-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# NAACP Conference

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With the exception of a minor incident or two, complete harmony reigned during all sessions.

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True to the traditional hospitality of the City of Angels, social affairs by the bushel kept the delegates on the jump, before, in between and after meetings. A number expressed intention of coming back to live in dear old California.

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Attorney Carl Johnson, grand polemarch of Kappa Alpha Psi, was honored with a banquet Saturday night at the Dunbar hotel by the combined chapters of the city.

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Motion picture soundies of the sessions will no doubt be interesting to the folks back home, but a vote of the speakers would probably eliminate the business as the hot klieg lights beaming down on the rostrum, plus the humid temperature of the auditorium, left them limp with——.

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Press facilities were poorly organized and co-operation negligible. Nobody knew anything. Blame was laid to the fact that the official publicity director failed to make

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Walter Huston, noted movie actor, who spoke for the Russian relief Thursday night, really had the autographs on his trail.

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Some 2,000 persons crammed and pushed their way into the church to see and hear the one and only A. Philip Randolph. Nearly that many more were outside unable to get in. No doubt about it. Randolph is the NAACP's executive secretary

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The daily press of the city lent its support by giving generous illustrated coverage of the conference.

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Governor Olson, up for re-election, missed no bets . . . failed to put in an appearance at the opening of the movie situation as regards Negroes goes. That this is a sore spot with our actors, as well as others, Claims he misunderstood the press at a conference he promised the press at a conference with Wilkie and film industry executives would soon take care of this.

• • •

The NAACP's executive secretary promised the press at a conference he, Mr. Wilkie, would soon take care of this.

• • •

which night he was supposed to speak! Two thousand spectators were on hand Tuesday night, while nearly 10,000 made Sunday afternoon. Simple arithmetic.

• • •

was evidenced by public remarks made by Clarence Muse, Ben Carter and Jesse Graves of the movie colony at the Griffith reception.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

## THE PICKENS CASE

ALTHOUGH THE RECENT convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was one of the best in the history of that organization, with Wendell Willkie focusing national attention on that organization, there was nevertheless an undercurrent of resentment against the official board for its recent harsh treatment of Dean William Pickens, who was dismissed from his job as field secretary because in his zeal for victory in the present national conflict, he expressed an opinion in variance to that officially adopted by the organization.

Evidence of this unrest and resentment is contained in a letter from Samuel I Feldman legal advisor of the Paterson, N. J. Local Branch of the NAACP—a business man who employs large numbers of Negroes and who is State Correspondent of the National Civil Service Reform League, chairman of the National Small Businessmen's League, 8th Congressional District, and a past president of the Paterson Junior Chamber of Commerce. In a letter to A. B. Spingarn, president, Mr. Feldman said in part:

"No one who knows Dean Pickens can question the important contribution he has made to the welfare of the Negro in our country . . . His fighting spirit and tenacity of purpose is reflected in a untiring life-long struggle to better the lot of the American Negro . . . How, in view of the need for national unity—and Negro unity in particular—his N. A. A. C. P. affiliations were terminated is neither warranted nor understandable. You simply can't undo a lifetime of service because of an error or series or errors one one's part, if such was the case . . . It would require a whole lifetime of serious mistakes to unbalance the good Dr. Pickens has done in the N. A. A. C. P. struggle for Negro rights."

In his column, "As the Crow Flies," in The Amsterdam News, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois reopens the question of racial dogma and makes the sage observation that "There is no yes or no to the question of racial segregation. Today the matter is far more complicated and cannot be met by any one remedy or any one answer. It must be a matter of degrees and emphasis."

He then goes on to praise the segregated Army Air Unit at Tuskegee and ends by saying:

"There is no sense in my saying or in anyone saying: 'This is right,' 'this is wrong!' 'I will never accept segregation,' or 'I welcome segregation.'" No. Any statement like this has got to be modified. I am glad of the Tuskegee flying field. I count it a great step toward freedom of American Negroes and of the colored peoples of the world. I regard any segregation based solely on adventitious differences of color and hair as not simply foolish but dangerous. Take now these two propistions and make what you will of them; call them contradiction. In a sense there is contradiction; but so far as that is concerned the whole position of the Negro in the modern world is contradictory; and it does not settle the contradiction to yell and wave our hands and make dogmatic and futile statements."

This disagreement among our leaders as to just what is the best course for the Negro is one reason why we think it foolish for any organization to take a dogmatic position and act hastily on any question involving segregation.

We predict that the Pickens case will rise to torment the N. A. A. C. P. for some years to come.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Walter White Asks Change In Picture Roles

## NAACP Secretary, Wendell Willkie Heard at Banquet

By HARRY LEVETTE

HOLLYWOOD.—(ANP)— Seventy leaders of the motion picture industry heard Wendell L. Willkie and Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, tell of the great contribution the industry can make to democracy and the actual winning of the war for the preservation of the democratic way of life, at a luncheon given in their honor by Walter Wanger and Col. Darryl F. Zanuck at the 20th Century-Fox studio cafe.

The gathering was one of the most distinguished in all of Hollywood's history. Among those present were, Will H. Haye, president of the Producers and Distributors of America, Inc.; Y. Frank Freeman, president of the Association of Motion Picture Producers; the heads of the three creative guilds, Edward Arnold of the Actors; Sidney Buchman of the Writers; and George Stevens of Directors; Chairman Kenneth Thomas and Vice Chairman Mark Sandrich of the Hollywood Victory committee, important executives of every studio; and other leaders of every phase of the great motion picture industry.

**RESPONSIBILITY, OPPROTUNITY**

In introducing the honored guests, Walter H. Wanger, president of the Academy of motion picture arts and sciences, said "This is one of the greatest moments this industry has ever had for doing the job we have all dreamed of doing for our country and the world. We have a great responsibility and opportunity in using the most valuable means for communication the world has ever known for spreading the American way of life."

In introducing Walter White, Wanger said, "The new day is here. One of the great representatives of the new day is Walter White, one of the first citizens of this country."

In his speech the leader of the NAACP told those assembled of "the part you can play, the part you have played in forming the attitude of the people of this country and throughout the world by using this great medium which reaches the eyes and minds as no other medium in the history of the world has done.

**WHITE SPEAKS**

"You can make a magnificent contribution, which you have already started to make, by correcting the misinformation which is the basis of the entire problem of the Negro race. By avoiding the perpetuation of the stereotyples and broadening the treatment you can lessen the load of misunderstanding from which the Negro is suffering.

"I want you to know the tremendous eagerness of the Negro soldier to win this war for the preservation of the democratic way of life. It is my earnest hope that with your great skill and with this great medium, yours will be one of the greatest contributions made to raise the morale of the Negroes of this country and throughout the world."

Wendell L. Willkie paid high tribute to White as "one of the most effective American citizens of this day who, at great personal sacrifice, has devoted his life for years to the advancement of his race.

**URGES PRACTICE OF DEMOCRACY**

He urged the complete practice of true democracy in this nation which now is fighting to preserve democracy, and stressed the necessity of unity of all our peoples to assure the victory which must be won. He told stirringly of the "noble contribution this industry can make to democracy."

Both speakers were given an ovation.

In closing the meeting Colonel Zanuck voiced his confident belief that the motion picture industry will do its part to further democracy and to improve the morale of all peoples of this nation and our allied nations.

At the speakers' table were Willkie, White, Darryl F. Zanuck, William Goetz, Y. Frank Freeman, Walter Wanger, David O. Selznick, Will H. Hays, E. J. Mannix, Hal Wallis, Edward Arnold and Kenneth Thomas.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Busy NAACP Session Slated

OCT 13 1942

Local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is expected to consider two pressing matters tonight at the regular monthly meeting. The session will be held in the Butler Street YMCA.

OCT 13 1942

It will be known tonight whether or not the branch will interest itself in the case of a soldier, Prince A. Williams, of 281 Forrest Ave., NE., reported beaten and jailed by South Georgia policemen several days ago. Crowded bus conditions led to the mistreatment suffered by the soldier, according to reports.

The other important issue due to be considered by the branch concerns integration of Negroes into the National Defense training program. W. Y. Bell, Jr., executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban League, and Earl Inman, of the NYA, are scheduled to lead discussions on the matter.

42-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# We'll Die, but Fight Back, Says Randolph

## Seeks Commission

LOS ANGELES, Cal. (ANP)—"We'll die, but fight back," declared A. Philip Randolph before an audience of some 3,000 persons in Second Baptist Church Friday, as he closed his address of acceptance of the Spingarn Medal, at the thirty-third annual convention of the NAACP.

Bishop J. A. Gregg of Kansas City, made the presentation, which was greeted with thundering cheers by the capacity crowd which recalled the work of Mr. Randolph in directing the March on Washington Movement which resulted in the President's issuance of Executive Order 8802, barring discrimination in defense industries.

The medal is awarded annually by the association for the year's greatest achievement by a colored person.

**Citizens' Responsibility**

"The government is wrong on the question of segregation of colored people," Mr. Randolph told his interracial audience. "It is the responsibility of American citizens to set the government right when it is wrong."

"Colored people are not enthusiastic about this war, but that is no sign they won't fight against the Axis," he added. "They were not enthusiastic because they had important issues at home to be fought for; yet they were ready to fight when war came."

The speaker pointed out that it is not undemocratic, as some white people say, for colored people to demand their rights because of the war. "Granting them their rights will be exemplifying democracy and speed up war work," he declared.

Stating that "it is fully possible to win the war in Europe and lose it in Texas, Georgia, Mississippi and Alabama," Mr. Randolph said that "most Southerners would rather the United States lose the war, than accord colored people their full rights."

SGT. CHARLES A. BOWERS, control tower operator, who left the Tuskegee Army Flying School recently to enter the signal corps at Fort Monmouth, N.J., for training to become a commissioned officer of the Signal Corps.

Sergeant Bowers, son of Mrs. C. M. Bowers of 262 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., is a graduate of the Boys' High School and studied at New York University. He enlisted in the Army Air Forces on April 4, 1941, entered the Technical School at Chanute Field, Ill., and was graduated in the initial class that formed the ground crew for the original 99th Pursuit Squadron.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# NAACP Begins Blitzkrieg on Lily White Primaries

NEW YORK. — The NAACP has declared war on the "lily-white" Democratic primary system throughout the South, which excludes colored from the right to vote.

The organization is taking action through the federal courts and has requested the intervention of the Department of Justice in Arkansas, Texas and Alabama.

**Arkansas, Texas Cases**

This procedure is already being followed in Arkansas where a few colored were permitted to vote in the Democratic primary on July 28, but many were prevented. Colored were barred from voting in the Texas Democratic primary on Saturday, July 25. Here the Department of Justice will be asked to institute criminal prosecution of the election judges.

A case challenging the white primary in Texas based on the 1940 election is now pending before the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans, La. This case is appealed from the United States District Court in Houston, Tex., which on May 11, upheld the white primary.

NAACP legal counsel, Thurgood Marshall is expecting that the case will be argued the first week in November in Fort Worth, Tex.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# *FDR Message Highlights NAACP Meet*

## Association Ends 33d Annual Conference In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Calif., — The following is the copy of a telegram despatched last week from the NAACP convention by Walter White, secretary, to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox:

"Four Negro residents of Los Angeles this morning applied to local recruiting office of the U. S. Marine Corps to enlist in Marines. Staff Sergeant Cooper in charge of enlisting told these men and two representatives of our association that he could not enlist Negroes in Marine Corps. Although white Americans can enlist in Los Angeles, the nearest point a Negro American can enlist was either Little Rock, Arkansas, or Dallas, Texas, and they would have to go there at their own expense if they wanted to enlist to die for their country.

"In view of the latest press dispatches from Russia showing clearly the need for the utilization of every available male, be he white or Negro, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its thirty-third annual convention in Los Angeles urges you to immediately issue orders to enlist Negroes at all recruiting centers on the same basis as white Americans."

Jackson, Miss., News
July 19, 1942

# Willkie Urges End to Politics In War Effort

LOS ANGELES — (UP) — Wendell Willkie, former Republican presidential candidate, urged today that direction of America's war effort be removed from the hands of "political leaders" and given to a man with "battle experience."

"War cannot be won by political leadership, but by military leadership alone," Willkie said as he arrived to address a session of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here tomorrow.

"Confusion in the armed forces must be clarified. A single director or head of the armed forces should work in coordination with the military staffs of all the United Nations so that a grand strategy may be developed."

Willkie repeated an earlier suggestion that Gen. Douglas MacArthur be placed in the unified command of the Army, Navy and Marine forces.

"We amateurs cannot lay out strategic plans," he said in answer to a question about a second European war front. He added that he favored the "attack principle" and felt "progressive action" is necessary.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 20, 1942

## WILLKIE HOLDS WHITES 'SMUG' TOWARD NEGROES

LOS ANGELES, July 19 (AP).—Wendell Willkie said today that the attitude of white American citizens toward the Negro has "some of the unlovely and tragic characteristics of alien imperialism."

"We cannot fight the forces and ideas of imperialism abroad and maintain a form if imperialism at home," the 1940 republican presidential candidate told the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its final convention session.

"We are learning," he declared, "that the test of a people is their aim, not their color."

He charged white Americans with "a smug sense of racial superiority, a willingness to exploit an unprotected people."

"But we are finding out," he added ,"that under the pressure of the war, long-standing barriers and prejudices are breaking down. The defense of democracy against the forces that threaten it has made some of its failures at home glaringly apparent."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
July 16, 1942

## Association Demands Equality for Negroes

LOS ANGELES, [AP]—Demands that Negroes be given equality in war industry and civilian defense activities were made Wednesday before the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"If and when the bombs hit, they will draw no color line," said Dr. James J. McClendon, president of the Detroit branch.

"One person's house is just as likely to be demolished as another's. All we ask is a chance to participate in civilian defense along with white citizens."

N. W. Griffin, president of the Jacksonville, Fla., branch, asserted:

"It is a difficult fight for the Negro to get a job placement in defense industries in my part of the country. The Negro group is shut out from participation in the general defense effort almost throughout the South."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# NAACP Trying to Control S. C. Election, Says Judge

COLUMBIA, S.C., (ANP). — Charges that the NAACP is "spending money to control the fall election" were aired last week at political meetings in Union and Laurens.

At Union, Judge Eugene S. Blease of Newberry, running for the Senate against the incumbent, Senator Maybank, told a political meeting "The Society for the Advancement of Colored People, which is dominated by the colored people and their Northern white sympathizers, is sending money into the State to control the election.

**Opposes Use of "Mr."**

"We need someone in Washington who will speak out," he added. "If they will let us alone, we can get along with the colored people. I am told by a reliable person that in Washington our white ladies are instructed to address all colored office heads of the Federal departments as 'Mister.'

"Eugene Blease will never stand for that. They don't want to see Blease sent to Washington. I am told that the Society for the Advancement of Colored People in Columbia boasts that it has $6,000 in the bank to fight for the right to vote in our primary election."

In the meeting at Laurens similar charges were aired by Blease who added that "the South should be left to settle the colored question in its own way."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# 'Youth Problems In War' Topic Of NAACP Meet

NEW YORK, N. Y., Oct. 8—The particular problems which must be faced by Negro youth now and after the war will be stressed at the fourth Annual Student Conference of the NAACP to meet at Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., October 30 and 31 and November 1.

Speakers and leaders will include Dr. James P. Brawley, president, Clark university; Rose Mae Withers, secretary, National Student Council, YWCA; T. Rupert Broady, assistant in Research Department, Tuskegee Institute, Arthur D. Shores, Attorney, Birmingham; Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary; Frank McAllister, Southern Workers' Defense League; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, president, Atlanta School of Social Work; Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president, Talladega college, who will give the keynote address; and Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel from the National Office NAACP, who will deliver the closing address on Sunday, November 1; Rev. James H. Robinson, Church of the Master, N. Y. C.; Madison S. Jones, Jr., Youth Director, NAACP. Radio round-tables will be featured.

**ORGANIZED PROTEST IS EFFECTIVE—**

The NAACP recently released its report which summarizes the story of the Negro's fight for a fuller share of democracy in the war and in civilian life during 1941.

One realizes the increasing worth of the NAACP when a review is made of successful legal action that has been taken in Southern courts resulting in at least the partial equalization of salaries of public school teachers, court reviews of reasons for barring Negroes from full voting privileges in some sections, better housing, education, and other facilities, and above all, the campaign against police brutality against Negroes suspected and accused of crimes.

It is heartening to note that there is increased support of organized labor, and encouraging records of action taken against unions which debar Negroes from membership.

The report of the five known lynchings in the United States during 1941 is not so comforting in the light of the fact that court room murders like those of Bob White and Mott Flournoy are tantamount to lynchings.

The NAACP has started court actions against "Lily White" primaries in three states. Walter White recently appeared before a Senate Committee in interest of the passage of S-1280, the Pepper Anti-Poll Tax Bill. Walter White recently asked 70 motion picture executives for better roles for Negroes. We cite these activities as evidence that the NAACP is ever vigilant and hard at work in interest of the Negro.

Although no sane person expects an over-night revolution in race relations, the position of the Negro is being improved through organized and intelligent protest.

The increased support of the NAACP is not so much to be complimented as it is to be forcefully encouraged. The rantings of such people as race-baiting Rev. Joe Jeffries of Los Angeles (see Informer for August 15, 1942) who thinks that the NAACP should be stopped, and of Judge Blease of South Carolina who accuses the organization of sending $6,000 to South Carolina to control state elections is proof that the organization is known and its power respected if not feared by some.

The fact that the NAACP has 603 branches, youth councils and college chapters is no real cause for gloating. There should and must be two or three times as many branches and chapters if the Herculean task of getting a fuller share of democracy for the Negro is to be realized.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# PROBLEMS OF YOUTH IN WAR CONFAB TOPIC

## Fourth Annual Student Conference To Be In Atlanta

NEW YORK.—The particular problems which must be faced by Negro youth now and after the war will be stressed at the fourth annual Student Conference of the N.A.A.C.P. to meet at Clark university, Atlanta, Ga., October 30 and 31 and November 1.

The theme of this year's meeting will be "War and Post War Problems of Negro Youth." Panel discussions will include: Post War Problems for Negro Youth; Minority Strategy in War Time; Negro Youth and the Franchise; Negro Youth and Civil Liberties; Negro Youth and Jobs.

Speakers and leaders will include Dr. James P Brawley, president, Clark university; Rose Mae Withers, secretary, National Student Council, Y.W.C.A.; T. Rupert Broady, assistant in Research Department, Tuskegee Institute; Arthur D. Shores, attorney, Birmingham; Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary; Frank McAllister, Southern Workers' Defense League; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, president, Atlanta School of Social Work; Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president, Talladega college who will give the keynote address; and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel from the national office N.A.A.C.P., who will deliver the closing address on Sunday, Nov. 1; Rev. James H. Robinson, Church of the Master, N.Y.C.; Madison S. Jones Jr., youth director, N.A.A.C.P. Radio round-tables will be featured.

42 - 1942
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

# N.A.A.C.P. Urges Federal Probe of New Outrage

## Refused to Go to Rear of White Shoe Store; Gov. Talmadge 'Not Interested'

JUL 25 1942

**LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Assembled here in convention the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, last week adopted a strongly-worded resolution calling for a Federal investigation into the reported beating and jailing of Roland Hayes by authorities at Rome, Georgia.**

**By CLIFF MACKAY**
**(Managing Editor, Atlanta Daily World)**

ROME, Ga. (ANP)—The bruised and battered victim of an unprovoked attack at the hands of three husky city police here, Roland Hayes, 58-year-old internationally famous concert artist, was slowly recuperating at Angelno, his native 600-acre estate at nearby Curryville, Tuesday.

The story of the brutal assault on the famous tenor, whose voice has been enthusiastically received by European royalty and common music lovers alike over a period of three decades, reads like some of the tales smuggled out of the conquered countries of Europe.

It all began Saturday morning when Mr. Hayes, accompanied by his wife and nine-year-old daughter, Marie, drove the 14 miles from their farm to this city to purchase their week-end supplies.

### Walked to the Rear

Mrs. Hayes and the daughter entered the Higgins Shoe Store, where they had been trading for the past three Summers, to buy some shoes for the little girl. They walked to the rear, in line with Southern custom, but apparently had not gone back far enough.

The clerk insisted that they move further back before he would serve them. Mrs. Hayes explained that she was satisfied with her seat, contending that it was cooler, and adding that if it were necessary for her to move, she would go elsewhere to make the purchase.

Just as she was getting up to leave, it was disclosed, Mrs. Hayes, directing her remarks to the back of the retreating clerk en route to get the manager, asserted: "This sort of thing is out of place at a time like this. You ought to go over there with old Hitler."

The clerk whirled, closely followed by the manager, and grabbed Mrs. Hayes by the arm. The manager, a steel shoe form in his hand, directed it like a pistol at her back.

"Take your hands off me," Mrs. Hayes ordered.

The clerk released her, and the angry manager asserted, "You'll have to get out of this store."

"I'm on my way now," she replied, clutching her daughter by the hand.

### Would Call Police

The clerk, just as she reached the door, was overheard to remark, "I'm going to call the police."

As his wife and daughter reached the sidewalk, Mr. Hayes, who had been in a nearby bank, walked up and asked: "What is the matter?"

The clerk shouted: "She cursed me and called me old Hitler."

"I most certainly did not curse," the indignant wife replied.

The proprietor then returned to the store, and recognizing Mr. Hayes as an old customer, sought to settle the matter, urging the family to come back in the store. The offer was declined by Mr. Hayes who, with his wife and daughter, continued on down the street. Mrs. Hayes had walked into a grocery store and Mr. Hayes and his daughter were on the sidewalk when a policeman approached.

Walking up to the noted singer without saying anything, he reached out and gripped him by the belt of his trousers, dragging him backward to the store. The frightened daughter, still clutching her father's arm, began screaming.

"Is this him?" the policeman asked the shoe clerk.

"That's the man, but it was the wench who cursed me and called me an old Hitler," the clerk whined.

### Denies Cursing Him

"My wife didn't curse you," Mr. Hayes asserted, witnesses said in describing the sidewalk scene.

Before Mr. Hayes could finish his remarks, a fist smashed into his face, knocking him to the sidewalk. Two other policemen appeared and pounced upon the artist, who is of slight build. They began pummelling him on the ground. Mrs. Hayes ran from the store and began begging the officers not to maul her husband any further.

A patrol wagon arrived. Two of the officers grabbed the badly bruisde singer and dragged him to the vehicle. They threw him head first onto the floor. Another policeman got in the back and pounced on the helpless figure. Wrenching his arms backward, they clamped handcuffs across his wrists. Another sat straddle across his body, while the second began beating him.

The daughter kept screaming, drowning out the sobs of the badly frightened wife. The driver shouted, "If you don't shut up I'll give you some of the same thing."

### Left in Corridor

Arriving at the jail, the Hayes were hustled to the lower floor cells and stuffed into a hole with another occupant. The daughter was left seated in the corridor.

Mr. Hayes' chauffeur came to the cell window and was told to find out how much bond was wanted and what were the charges. Returning to the police chief's office he was told the bond would be $50, $25 for each prisoner. The chauffeur was turned down when he asked for the release of the little daughter.

After two hours, the jailer came down and told the couple the chief wanted to see them.

"You know I've been talking with the FBI about what your wife said," the chief began, "and they tell me if she had just said it another way the Government would make a case against her."

The bond made, the famed singer, his face badly swollen and suffering severe pains in his back, accompanied by his wife and daughter, walked from the Rome jail.

### Contacted Governor

Rumors were being whispered about Rome Tuesday that the police chief had contacted Governor Talmadge, reaching him at the State Capitol.

"I haven't got time to be bothered now," the State chief executive was quoted as replying. "You'll have to handle it up there by yourself."

Efforts are being made by prominent Rome city officials and businessmen to have the whole matter hushed up. The check was returned uncancelled.

When the case came up for trial Monday, nobody appeared for the prosecution and it was indefinitely postponed. The charges, it was later discovered, were the usual blanket "disorderly conduct."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Youth To Discuss Post War World

OCT 6 - 1942

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—The particular problems which must be faced by Negro Youth now and after the war will be stressed at the fourth Annual Student Conference of the NAACP to meet at Clark University, Atlanta, October 30 and 31 and November 1.

Speakers and leaders will include Dr. James P. Brawley, president, Clark University; Rose Mae Withers, secretary, National Student Council, YWCA; T. Rupert Broady, assistant in Research Department, Tuskegee Institute; Arthur D. Shores, attorney, Birmingham; Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary; Frank McAllister, Southern Works' Defense League; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, president, Atlanta Atlanta School of Social Work; Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president Talladega College, who will give the keynote address; and Thurgood Marshall, special counsel from the National Office NAACP, who will deliver the closing address on Sunday, November 1; Rev. James H. Robinson, Church of the Master, New York City; Madison S. Jones, Jr., Youth Director, NAACP. Radio round-tables will be featured.

OCT 6 - 1942

The Verse Speaking Choir of the university will give a program.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# NAACP-'March'

## CAYTON SPECULATES ON APPARENT CHANGE BETWEEN WALTER WHITE AND A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

OCT 10 1942

IF you can figure out what is happening between the March on Washington group and the NAACP you are better than I am at puzzles. Of course I have got an idea and it seems to me that I saw what is developing before the boys in the Association did. However, all I have to say today is pure speculation.

To start the story at the beginning and get the record straight we might begin with the first March on Washington threat last year. At that time Walter White and A. Phillip Randolph were the moving forces. After they had gained the concession of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, Randolph flew to Houston where the NAACP was having its annual convention and reported the victory and the calling off of the 'March' at one of the large night meetings. After that Randolph and White appeared at two large mass meetings: one in New York at Madison Square Garden and the other at the Coliseum in Chicago.

Mr. Cayton

**WARNING FOLLOWED LAST CONVENTION**

OCT 10 1942

At the annual convention of the Association, in July of this year, Randolph was given the Spingarn Medal and made a speech which aroused more enthusiasm than any bit of oratory at the convention. I felt and wrote, at that time, that Randolph had stolen the show. The convention, however, passed the following resolution:

**We endorse and continue our affiliation with the March-On-Washington Movement. We urge our branches to participate actively in the local committees of this movement where they exist and elsewhere to take the initiative in seeking to organize local March-On-Washington Committees.**

OCT 10 1942

WHAT I could not understand, when I was at the convention, was why the NAACP that had been struggling for leadership in the Negro world for the past 25 years was willing to give up that leadership to another organization. It seemed to me that the Association, or at least some of its officers and members, felt that the March on Washington was a big thing from which they did not want to separate themselves. On the other hand, they were afraid of its policies and embarassed by the fact that it was a purely Negro organization in contrast to the interracial character of the Association.

**NO NAACP REPRESENTATIVE**

Now it seems that there has come a parting of the way for at the convention of the March-On-Washington in Detroit, the NAACP sent no representative even though the resolution to continue to support and help form new committees was approved by the convention just a few months before. The question is—what has happened?

TWO or three things suggest themselves as possible reasons for the change in attitude of the Association. In the first place, perhaps the Association did not realize that sooner or later the March-On-Washington was going to form a permanent organization—further a competing organization. But, if this is true it reflects upon the insight of the officers and members of the Association who should have realized it at the time of their convention.

**'MARCH' FEARED IN WASHINGTON**

Since the time of the convention, the Federal Administration in Washington and many liberal whites throughout the country have become pretty jittery about the movement. Recently while in Washington every government official that I visited questioned me about Randolph and his "March." Most of the governmental officials were frankly antagonistic or else scared to death that Randolph was going to throw this country into a bloody series of race riots. A few stated that Randolph's movement was dangerous but was the only thing which got much respect or might be able to gain concessions from the Administration. At least everyone agreed that the "March" was the hottest thing in the muddled field of race relations. It could be that because of the enormous pressure from both within and outside of the organization the Association wants to drop that "hot potato."

OCT 10 1942

THIS much can be said, the present position of the Association has to an extent cleared the atmosphere and now it is up to Randolph to see if he can organize a mass movement. How it will be effective or whether it will turn out to be a dangerous move remains to be seen—but now he is on his own.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

# Youth To Weigh Post-War Problems

OCT 17 1942

OCT 17 1942

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—What problems have been raised for Negro youth by the war, and what further problems can be expected to develop during the post-war period, will form the theme of the fourth annual student conference of the association, to be held at Clark college, Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 30 through Nov. 1.

Participating will be Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega college, who will deliver the keynote address, and Dr. James P. Brawley of Clark college, who will welcome the delegates on behalf of the university.

**LISTS TWO RADIO BROADCASTS**

OCT 17 1942

The meeting, during the course of which there will be presented two radio breadcasts, will have as its main speaker Attorney Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP.

Among the many speakers and leaders of panel discussions to be heard are included Dr. Forrester B. Washington of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Ga.; Rose Mae Withers, secretary of the Southern Division of the National Student Conference of the YWCA, Richmond, Va.; Attorney Arthur D. Shores of Birmingham, Ala.; T. Rupert Broady, research assistant at Tuskegee institute, Ala.; Charles H. Houston, attorney of Washington, D. C., and member of the National Legal Committee, NAACP; Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor, Church of the Master and member of the national board of the NAACP; Frank McAllister, secretary of the Southern Workers' Defense League of Atlanta; T. M. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga.; W. S. Allen, in charge of defense training, Tuskegee, and Madison S. Jones Jr., youth director of the NAACP.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

# DAVIS MAYOR JOINS NAACP

OCT 17 1942

OCT 17 1942

DAVIS, Okla.—"Keep up the fight for justice. I'll join you in that sort of program," declared Mayor Bill Reepey of this city Sunday afternoon, following the program in the auditorium of the separate school, under the auspices of the Murray County Branch of the NAACP, at which time Editor Roscoe Dunjee talked.

Mayor Reepey in an impromptu outburst placed his dollar on the table, after listening to the 32-year record of the organization and told the assembled citizens they should get into the organization.

OCT 17 1942

Members of the Murray County branch living at Sulphur attended the meeting and Mrs. W. F. Mitchell, vice president of the state conference arrived from Ardmore with a car load of visitors including Mrs. G. L. Bachelor and Prof. E. W. Tolliver.

Twenty-four new memberships were taken in at the meeting and one citizen, George Wallace Lewis, after his wife had gone home and told about the meeting, rushed out into the street and paid his membership to Editor Dunjee.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Dr. Gallagher Of Talladega To Be Keynoter

OCT 15 1942

## Student NAACP Confab To Be Held At Clark

OCT 15 1942

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42-1942
Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

# NAACP State Branches Hold Successful Confab

The state conference of NAACP branches held its third annual session in Waterloo last Saturday and Sunday with delegates in attendance from Des Moines, Marshalltown, Ottumwa, Ft. Dodge, Mason City and Waterloo. The 1943 conference will be held in Marshalltown, Iowa.

The business sessions were held in the elaborate Six Four Negro Republican Club, a spacious building owned by a group of Waterloo business men and located at 1303 East Fourth street in the down town section, equipped with a splendid cafeteria where meals were served during the day Saturday.

The outstanding feature of this session was the fact that all local arrangements were made by the active Waterloo Youth Council which had adopted for its emblem- the double "V" and had hand made badges for the delegates made in the form of a "V" in red and white an blue colors and hand made programs in the same colors bearing across the front the slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor and Remember Sikeston too."

The morning session was taken up with registration and appointment of committees by Mrs. Georgine C. Morris, state president, and the afternoon with the reports of the branches and committees and election of officers which resulted in the re-election of Mrs. Morris as president and of Rev. Paul Scott of Mason City as first vice; and in the election for the first time of Mrs. Lydia Page, president of the Waterloo branch as second vice, and Mrs. Rose Bannon Johnson of Marshalltown as secretary, Mrs. Bettie Morrow of Des Moines, assistant secretary, Miss Clara Webb of Des Moines and Mr. Ealy Morrow of Marshalltown as treasurer; and the re-election of Atty S. Joe Brown, Mr. Ike Smalls of Des Moines, and Atty. M. F. Field of Waterloo on the Executive Committee along with one new member in the person of Mr. John McGwinn of Ottumwa.

### Youth Councils Meet

At the same time the senior conference was in session in the parlors of the club, the first state conference of Iowa Youth Councils held its session and election of officers in the dance hall.

The evening session was held in the dining hall of the spacious Central Y.W.C.A. building down town, where an elaborate banquet was served at tables set to form a double "V" before each place of which stood a miniature American flag in commemoration of the one hundred fifty-sixth anniversary of Flag Day.

The program consisted of a brief but appropriate welcome address by Jack Harris, president of the Waterloo Youth Council and short addresses by Mrs. Morris, senior state president and Atty. S. Joe Brown, only national board member in the state of Iowa, interspersed by appropriately improvised pep songs led by Miss Ada Treadwell, with special musical numbers contributed by Mr. Tanner, a blind member of the Waterloo Youth Council and by a girls trio also from the Waterloo Youth Council.

At the conclusion of the banquet Atty. Brown, formally installed the first set of officers of the Iowa Youth Council in the persons of:

Mary Jane Saunders, Waterloo, president; Tilton Dant, Ottumwa, first vice president; Pearl Howard, Ft. Dodge, second vice; Paul Martin, Waterloo, secretary; Margaret Dobbins, Marshalltown, assistant secretary; Irma Hill, Ft. Dodge, treasurer, after which the seniors departed, but the Youth remained for a dancing party also arranged by the Waterloo Youth Council. Miss Clara Webb was appointed state director of Youth Councils.

On Sunday the delegates to both the senior and junior conferences attended service at the St. John A.M.E. church where the pastor the Rev. W. H. Thomassen delivered a sermon which was a challenge, especially to the youth to follow a course of veracity and integrity, using the characters of Annanias and Saphira as glowing examples of the course they should avoid.

At one o'clock the delegates attended a complimentary luncheon in the dining hall of the Catholic church of St. Peter Claver, which was also served by a committee from the Waterloo Youth Council, under the guidance of Rev. Ronan Foley, the pastor and Dr. and Mrs. L. F. Ferguson, prominent members of this church.

The concluding session was held at the St. John church where crowds overflowed for the mass meeting. Musical numbers were offered by the Hackett Sisters, Mr. Eugene Rogers, pianist; and a quartet of young women from the Waterloo Baptist church.

Miss Sophia White, high school graduate of Perry, Ia., winner of many state oratorical contests, handled in a masterly way, an address from the subject, "The Negro in the Defense Program."

### Resolutions

In the resolutions adopted the conference "commended the various branches of the state for their splendid work done during the past year, and especially the Des Moines branch which has more than doubled its membership; and the Ottumwa branch for its prompt action in demanding and securing from the Board of Education of Ottumwa, a demand for apologies from the recent commencement day speaker who so forgot himself as to use words of derision of our racial group in a high school commencement address. Another resoluton recommended that the "branches petition the governor of the state of Iowa to integrate Negroes into the Home Guard and authorize the enlistment of Negro personnel."

One of the souvenirs of the Waterloo Youth Council was the conference edition of the Community Chronicle, official organ of the council.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# Pickens And The NAACP

DEAN William Pickens has been ousted from the NAACP, so the story goes. That he has given invaluable services to the organization there can be no doubt and is verified by the length of time that he has worked for the advancement of colored people.

Without getting into the scrap over the merits of the controversy between the association and Dean Pickens we should like to express our opinion on the principle involved.

It seemed that Dean Pickens said something that was inconsistent with the policies of the association. From what he said the association took the position that no member of the staff could properly have those views and at the same time represent the best interests of the organization.

Without discussing the reasons given from the opinion, we must concur in the conclusion reached by the NAACP.

The NAACP is the people's organization. It proposes to represent all the colored people in the United States. We believe that there should be, at least, one organization that is four square against discrimination and segregation. The NAACP more nearly approaches that goal than any other organization about which we know. The people regard the association as one which is unbending and unyielding. They look upon it as being as uncompromising as justice. If it is to retain that position in the minds of the people whom it proposes to serve it can not reasonably continue in its employment persons whose public utterances are contrary thereto.

We remember the controversy between Dr. W. E. B. DuBois and the NAACP a decade ago. We remember how he was disposed of as one who had organized the association but who through the years had had a change of heart which was contrary to the policies of the organization.

We regret that Dean Pickens had to be separated from the organization. But if he has condoned racial discrimination or has compromised with inequalities at any point it is fitting and proper to give him leave to work with those groups who would feel more disposed to accept his ideals.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# Here's Pickens Letter that Brought About His Ouster

## Pickens Letter Praising Virginia Paper's Editorial

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,
Sir:

Your editorials on "The Colored People and the War [April 26 and May 2] were full of goodwill for the colored race in America. It was astonishing to me that any other American, white or colored, friend or enemy to the colored man, could interpret them otherwise. Of course, a real friend does not always agree with one when criticizing or offering suggestions. A "Friend" who always agrees with one's own opinions, is most likely not a true friend at all.

Of course, I know the colored masses better than you can know them, in all sorts of organizations—and I know that they are loyal as a group, but with some few traitors, and some very foolish person in their midst. And I also know how badly they need the sort of friendly advice which was implied in your straightforward editorials. I am sending you enclosed various papers of mine, written, most of them, months before your editorials were written, and as you will see, your mind and my mind have been running in about the same channel.

If any minority people in any nation at any time anywhere ever needed common sense, the colored American needs it in this emergency. Of course, his country is not a perfect country, and of course it has not been just to him. But only a fool, of the black races, would exchange American democracy for European fascism. A black American sounds like an idiot when he says that nobody could make American conditions worse for its colored citizens. German fascism would make it ten times worse in the first ten months.

The colored man is not "satisfied" with American conditions, which does not mean that a sane colored American wants to import something much worse than American conditions. Besides, we can improve conditions in America—we have improved conditions in America—and we are this minute improving conditions in America.

Our religion, our legislatures and our courts are all implements for improving conditions, even though slowly. But if the enemies of the United States could take charge of this country, our white people would catch the devil and our black people would catch seven devils!

We of all races are on one ship, the United States. If any enemy wants to sink that ship, even if we have been fighting all over it, only idiots would debate whose business it is to keep the ship afloat and sailing.

WILLIAM PICKENS.
Washington, D.C.

[Editor's Note: The foregoing letter is commented upon editorially today under the caption "The Negroes and the War—III."]

## Editorial of Virginia Paper Praising Pickens Letter

**The Negroes and the War—III**

We are glad to publish at the head of today's Voice of the People, a letter from Dr. William Pickens, one of the most distinguished of colored Americans, for more than a score of years field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Dr. Pickens spoke at the colored mass meeting in Richmond on April 26, in the interest of war bonds and stamps, as a representative of the United States Treasury, with which he is now connected.

Dr. Pickens commends The Times-Dispatch for its editorials of April 26 and May 2, in which we discussed the colored man's role in the war, and the insistence of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People upon complete and immediate equality in all spheres. So far from joining in the criticism which has come from some Virginia colored people, he found the editorials "full of good-will for the colored race in America."

Dr. Pickens, as should be obvious from his long connection with the NAACP, knows the purposes and policies of that organization thoroughly. We did not mention him by name, but it was to him that we referred when we stated in the editorial of April 26 that a prominent official of the NAACP was ousted for going to Tuskegee and praising the 99th Pursuit Squadron there.

This excellent all-colored squadron has been segregated from the white squadrons, and since the NAACP does not countenance any sort of segregation under any conditions, its board adopted resolutions declaring that in view of Dr. Pickens's words of praise for a segregated unit, he could not be "reappointed to the executive staff."

One aspect of Dr. Pickens's letter is particularly deserving of emphasis, however, namely his declaration that the colored masses are "loyal as a group, but with some few traitors and some very foolish persons in their midst." That impresses us as a sound analysis. This newspaper has never stated that more than a small minority of colored people were disloyal or engaged in deliberately stirring up discord.

We have always believed that our colored citizens are good

## Directors Decline to Extend Leave of Absence to '43

The Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch, in editorials of April 26 and May 2, declared that colored people must, during the war and after wards, continue to play the role of inferiors rather than that of full citizens. Mr. Pickens commended the editorials and the ouster followed. Text of the association's release is as follows:

> At the June 8 meeting of the national board of directors of the NAACP it was unanimously voted not to grant Dean William Pickens an indefinite leave of absence for reasons "wholly unconnected" with his work with the Treasury Department, and that Dean Pickens's "status as director of branches of the NAACP is terminated as of June 15, 1942, the date of the expiration of his present leave of absence."

**Request Considered**

Mr. Pickens was first granted a year's leave of absence in May, 1941, to work in the Treasury Department on the sale of war bonds and stamps. His request for an indefinite leave was considered at the May and June meetings of the board of directors this year.

Decision of the NAACP board was largely based on Dean Pickens's letter printed May 17, commending the Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch editorial of April 26, in which statements were made accusing the NAACP, the Crisis, the Pittsburgh Courier and the New York Amsterdam Star-News of stirring up trouble and creating "interracial tension."

The association offered the Treasury Department cooperation in its war savings program.

Richmond, Va. Times-Dispatch
May 27, 1942

## The Negro's Two Fronts

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,
Sir:

I don't think that William Pickens' letter clarified the issue at all. P. B. Young's main editorial of the Journal and Guide of May 9 typified a reasonable answer from the masses of Negroes everywhere in America.

William Pickens at present is a salesman of War Bonds for the United States Treasury Department. His clientele is the Negro population all over America. The more War Bonds Mr. Pickens sells to his clientele, the better he will serve his country at this time.

It is to be remembered that Mr. Pickens was once an aggressive representative of the N. A. A. C. P. Sometimes I thought his preachments a little radical; may not have been however. Be that as it may, it will not add to his salesmanship of War Bonds to turn somersault too soon. If he wants to soften up a little, O. K.; go ahead, but he should be careful that his clientele doesn't become suspicious of him.

The Negro who will buy and pay for the most War Bonds has two objectives in mind. He is fighting side by side with the white man (as close as the white man will let him) to save America for Americans. He will buy as many War Bonds as the white man in proportion to his income. The more his services are used in defense activities and other employment, the more War Bonds he can buy and will buy. His income and property will be taxed by the same measuring rod as that of any other man. When his time comes under the Selective Service Act he goes and his volunteer record is good. One of the heroes of Pearl Harbor was a Negro sharecropper from Texas who volunteered for the navy and was awarded a medal by the President of the United States. The Negro's second objective is to continue his fight (nonviolent of course) on the home front to win economic freedom by peaceful legal means under the Constitution and the Bill of Rights and by interracial discussions. He doesn't expect to win over night. He knows it has taken time and patience to come this far and he knows that it will take time and patience and to keep everlastingly at it for final victory.

In the Negro's effort to make economic and intellectual progress on his home front the Editor of The Times-Dispatch, and other great white dailies, have been most helpful. We could hardly make the grade without their liberal views and as a race the Negro is most grateful. But if Mr. Pickens is to serve his government well at this time by urging his race to buy War Bonds, he must keep the confidence of his people. It is entirely possible to be loyal to one's government and at the same time be loyal to one's race.

While Mr. Pickens is at odds with the N. A. A. C. P. should he lose his head and lose the confidence of the Negroes of America, he will be nil as a War Bond salesman. But we all say, Buy bonds! Buy stamps! Fight for victory!

F. V. ALLISON.
Emporia.

42-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# The Passing of Dean Pickens

By T. J. SELLERS

We shall march, prospering, not through his presence;
Songs may inspirit us, not from his lyre;
Deeds will be done while he boasts his quiescence,
Still bidding crouch whom the rest bade aspire:
Blot out his name, then, record one lost soul more,
One task more declined, one more footpath untrod,
One more triumph for devils and sorrow for angels,
One wrong more to man, one more insult to God!

From "The Lost Leader"
by Robert Browning

JUN 6 1942

Dean Pickens, the fearless, is no more. The rugged scholar from Anderson County, S.C., had been ailing since his Tuskegee comment on army segregation. He finally gave up the ghost in Richmond, Va., the other day with the dramatic announcement that some traitors are lurking in the colored race.

**No use in shedding tears over his passing. Men have left like this before, even long before Judas made the technique front page news, but the Dean was a sort of favorite with me, and I am going to miss him.**

**The Dean's Democracy**

I sat wild-eyed while still in knee pants and heard him thunder out the kind of democracy that the race expected.

No one ever talked or popped gum when the Dean spoke. Every ear listened in those days as he hammered home the things colored boys were dying for in World War I.

**Somewhere near the end of this particular speech, if memory serves me correctly, Mr. Pickens would always take a deep breath and fairly shout:**

**"Finally the great colored races will in the future not be kinder to a sham democracy than to a 'scrap-of-paper' autocra[illegible]**

JUN 6 1942

**Some Caught on**

Some disciples caught that gospel and learned to preach it earnestly. So they continued to point out discrimination in our armed forces, and they kept on asking for more opportunities to work in the national defense industry, and they became more persistent in their pleas for an equal place with other Americans in the great American setup.

**Maybe these men and women are among the "traitors" mentioned in the Dean's classic letter to a Richmond daily paper a few days ago.**

They are, perhaps, counted among the "silly" ones reported by the former field agent of the NAACP.

But this is the ironic twist: all of this fury came from the former prophet because his converts were sold on his basic philosophy! This was the pay dished out by the Dean to those who brought in his home work.

**Another Boner**

The rambling orator from Yale pulled another boner in his haste to wash his hands. He gave himself credit for knowing the colored masses.

Now, if Mr. Pickens has decided that he can no longer support the beliefs that he once held on segregation and democracy, he has the right to renounce his former convictions.

**I don't think he has the right to tell white folks that he knows the colored masses, because I don't think the Dean knows the mass mind of 1942.**

He thinks he does, just as the masses thought they knew Dean Pickens once.

For his future guidance it may be well to open the eyes of Mr. Pickens, since the view may not be quite clear from his present swivel chair in Washington.

Colored people all over America are conscious of the battle confronting them on two fronts.

They know that democracy must be fought for, in the foreign trenches, and they know that it must be fought for in these United States.

JUN 6 1942

They can visualize the horrors of the Gestapo in Europe. They know the horrors of trigger fingered policemen in Baltimore, Richmond and scores of other American cities.

**They have read of the European ghetto, and our boys are preparing to fight like hell to break it up. Some of them were born and raised in the slums of Harlem, Philadelphia, and Atlanta, Ga.**

The have read that Jews and minority groups are kicked about by Hitler, so they are determined to destroy Hitler.

Some of them have been kicked about by military police in the uniform of the United States Army. Something must be done about that, too.

They know Hitlerism was named for Adolf Hitler of Berlin, Germany, but they are not too dumb to recognize this insidious system when it is practiced by a plain John Doe in their own home town.

They know all storm troopers don't wear brown and speak German; JUN wear blue and speak fairly good English.

They are in this World War II, and in there to win it. They are as loyal as colored Americans have ever been.

Their eyes are fixed on Old Glory, but they don't propose to lose sight of the Constitution, nor any of the rights guaranteed therein.

**If this is being silly, then the rank and file of American colored citizens are quite silly; and if asking for a chance to be an American is going to brand one as a traitor, then colored Americans everywhere will continue to follow those courageous traitors who have so gallantly taken the place vacated by the late Dean Pickens of blessed memory.**

Macon, Ga. Telegraph
June 9, 1942

# *Leaders of Macon Negroes Disavow Agitators, Assert Pleasure for Racial Harmony*

Definite efforts looking to the maintenance of harmonious relations between the white and Negro races of Macon have been taken by leaders of the Negroes of Macon. Disavowing radical acts of agitators and disclaiming any intention of sanctioning programs which would disrupt pacific cooperation of the two races, officials of the NAACP last night declared their aim was to avoid racial disputes.

Several incidents in Macon recently have aroused fear among some citizens that many years of peaceful relations between the two races might be broken.

**STENNETT HAS STATEMENT**

The Rev. R. Waite Stennett, pastor of the Washington Avenue Presbyterian church, secretary of the inter-racial board of directors of the Booker T. Washington Community Center, acting leader of the Negro division of the defense council and chairman of the executive committee of the Macon chapter of the NAACP, acted as spokesman for his race.

Explaining the objectives of the Macon chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Rev. Stennett said:

"There has been some needless misunderstanding or propaganda against the NAACP. The NAACP is a national organization, whose membership is not confined to any one race. It does not seek to foster racial animosities but rather tries to soothe and solve racial disputes. It is a thorough American organization and does not condone any subversive or criminal activities among its members. It seeks the benefits and blessings of the democratic way of life for all Americans. The charter in Macon welcomes any true American to its membership."

**AD DISCLAIMED**

Rev. Stennett said the NAACP disclaimed any connection with an advertisement which appeared recently in the Negro edition of the Macon Telegraph, declaring the wording was at cross-purposes with the organization.

He stated that conferences had been held with officials of transportation companies in an effort to adjust difficulties and prevent the repetition of such disorders as have occurred on busses recently. He said he was confident satisfactory progress had been made along this line.

Rev. Stennett said the Macon organization of the NAACP had named the following officers, all of whom are well known Macon Negroes:

Dr. E. M. Calhoun, president; C. R. Woodward, vice president; J. A. Jenkins, secretary; T. B. Hooper, treasurer; E. A. Henry Jr., corresponding secretary; Rev. R. W. Stennett, chairman, finance committee; Attorney R. L. Smith, chairman, legal redress committee; Martha Hooper, chairman, press and publicity; C. D. Ingram, chairman labor and industry; J. A. Colston, chairman education committee; Fannie Moore, chairman entertainment committee; Lillian Reid, chairman of junior and youth council work. The executive committee consists of officers and the chairmen of committees with the following: Dr. C. W. Dyer, C. W. Moore, Z. C. Clay, V. G. Fullmore, L. H. Mounts and Vernon Colbert.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# NAACP OPENS NEW OFFICES IN NATION'S CAPITAL

Conferring with well-known Government officials in the NAACP's new offices in Washington, D.C., are Frank Reeves and Walter White, Washington bureau director and national secretary, respectively. Government officials pictured are: Robert R. Taylor, of the National Housing Agency, second from left, and Dr. Frank Horne, also a housing official. Others in the photo are Miss Lucille Black, assistant to Mr. White; Walter White, second from right; and Frank Reeves, standing third from right.—McNeill Photo.

JUN 13 1942

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

# Negro In War Effort Will Be NAACP Convention Theme

NEW YORK—The Negro in the war effort will be the principal topic of discussion at the 33rd annual conference of the NAACP which is scheduled to meet in Los Angeles, Calif., July 14 to 19.

One entire day will be given over to this subject and every important phase, including the armed services, civilian defense, and employment and training, will receive attention from experts and from the delegates from over the country.

Despite the uncertainties of war and transportation, delegates from about 25 states have already registered for the conference. Among the states represented by reservations are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, New York, Kentucky, Missouri Pennsylvania and West Virginia. Also Nevada, New Mexico, California, and Maryland.

**Hastie to Speak**

Highlight of the war effort discussion will be the consideration of the Negro in the Army, Navy, and the Marines. Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, will tell of the war time treatment of Negroes in the service, as contrasted with the policies a year ago.

A topic uppermost in many communities is war time employment and this discussion will be led by Amos T. Hall, president of the Tulsa, Okla., NAACP, which has made a great record in opening up training classes for Negroes and breaking down barriers so that Negroes are now employed in plants in that area.

The Kansas City delegates will tell of the most dramatic breakdown of job barriers there in the case of the North American Aviation company which at first flatly refused Negroes except as janitors but now has a number of skilled workers, with others in training.

**Motor City Fight**

The Detroit delegation will give a picture of Negro workers in that great arsenal of America, including a report on the sensational and victorious fight for occupancy of the Sojourner Truth war housing project. Other sore spots in war housing for Negro workers, such as Buffalo, N. Y., will be reviewed.

One entire day will be given over, also, to the topic of protecting civil liberties in wartime. This day will be under the general direction of Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the NAACP, and will deal with legal action under federal and state statutes.

The Los Angeles branch, under President Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., will be host to the conference. Headquarters will be at Second Baptist Church, 24th street and Griffith avenue. The conference will open Tuesday night, July 14.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# WAR EFFORT TO BE TOPIC OF CONFERENCE

## Expect Delegates to 33rd Annual Confab From 25 States

NEW YORK — The Negro in the war effort will be the principal topic of discussion at the thirty-third annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which is scheduled to meet in Los Angeles, Calif., July 14-19, inclusive.

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A topic uppermost in many communities is war time employment and this discussion will be led by Amos T. Hall, president of the Tulsa, Okla., N.A.A.C.P., which has made a great record in opening up training classes for Negro workers and in breaking down barriers so that Negroes are now employed in plants in that area.

The Kansas City delegates will tell of the most dramatic breakdown of job barriers there in the case of the North American Aviation company which at first flatly refused Negroes except as janitors but now has a number of skilled workers, with others in training.

The Detroit delegation will give a picture of Negro workers in that great arsenal of America, including a report on the sensational and victorious fight for occupancy of the Sojourner Truth war housing project. Other sore spots in war housing for Negro workers, such as Buffalo, N. Y., will be reviewed.

One entire day will be given over, also, to the topic of protecting civil liberties in war time. This day will be under the general direction of Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the N.A.A.C.P., and will deal with legal action under federal and state statutes.

The Los Angeles branch, under President Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., will be host to the conference. Headquarters will be in Second Baptist church. The conference will open Tuesday night, July 14.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# DEAN PICKENS FIRED BY NAACP

JUN 20 1942

NEW YORK, June 18—At the June 18 meeting of the national board of directors of the NAACP, it was unanimously voted not to grant Dean William Pickens an indefinite leave of absence for reasons "wholly unconnected" with his work with the Treasury Department, and that Dean Pickens' "status as director of branches of the NAACP" is terminated as of June 15, 1942, the date of the expiration of his present leave of absence."

42-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Sentiment Favors Its Continuance

NEW YORK—(SNS)—The question of whether Negroes should submerge their fight for full equality during the war or continue to demand justice and a square deal, will come in for discussion at the NAACP 33rd annual conference in Los Angeles, July 14 through 19. Overwhelming sentiment for a continued fight is sure to be manifest, NAACP officers predicted.

The NAACP national office said this week that it foresees an organized attempt among southern whites to propagandize for submergence of Negroes' demands. It pointed out that the statement by Mark Ethridge, former chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, now back in his editor's chair at the Louisville, Ky., COURIER-JOURNAL, saying that the southern Negro "must recognize that there is no power in the world" which can force the southern white man to abandon social segregation, is an illustration on the kinds of tactics that will be used.

Ethridge made the statement in a recent editorial article in his wide-read paper. In doing so he echoed the utterance of race-baiting Mississippi Congressman John E. Rankin, of the Charleston, S. C., NEWS AND COURIER, of syndicated southern columnist John Temple Graves II, and of all those who fear increased and organized power among Negroes, the N. A. A. C. P. asserted.

John Temple Graves writes three or four columns a month telling southern Negroes that northern whites and Negroes who urge them to fight for their rights as citizens are misleading them and will do them harm.

The NAACP recently replied to Graves stating that he did not understand the real feelings of millions of Negroes in the South and the North who believe strongly that the world wide war against totalitarian brutality must include also the wiping out of restrictions based on race and color in America.

Daily World
Atlanta. Georgia

# FDR Greetings Read As NAACP Opens Big Meet

## Praises Theme Of National Conference

LOS ANGELES, Calif. —(SNS)—"As Chief Executive of this whole American Nation, I assure you that your Government will accept its responsibility to you," President Roosevelt wrote in his greeting to the 33rd annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. which opened here Tuesday night, July 14, in the packed auditorium of the Second Baptist Church.

The President stressed the importance of minorities to the success of the war effort and praised the Association's conference theme, "Victory Is Vital to Minorities", saying that it might be reversed and given to the nation as a slogan: "For today as never before in our history, 'Minorities Are Vital to Victory."

The full text of the greeting reads:

"It is with gratification that I extend greetings to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its Thirty-Third Annual Conference in Los Angeles.

"I note with satisfaction that the theme of your significant gathering reads 'Victory Is Vital to Minorities.' This theme might well be reversed and given to the Nation as a slogan. For today, as never before in our history, 'Minorities Are Vital to Victory.'

"We are, in a sense, a Nation ofof minorities. By race, by religion, by color, by ancestry, each constituent group is a minority when viewed in relation to our total population. But it is the essence of our democracy that our very differences have welded us into a nation. And the democratic way of life within that Nation can be defended successfully only withthe help and suppport of all groups within its borders.

"Your striking theme, "Victory Is Vital to Minorities,' doees more than answer our enemies—both domestic and foreign—who seek to accentuate our differences in order to divide our strength. As Chief Executive of this whole American Nation, I assure you that your Government will accept its responsibility to you.

Very sincerely yours,"

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Noted Leader To Climax 33rd Annual Conclave

## Philip Randolph Is Awarded Spingarn Medal

LOS ANGELES.—(SNS)— Climax of the 33rd annual conference in Los Angeles which was opened Tuesday night, July 14, with greetings from State Governor Culbert Olson, will be an address by Wendell L. Willkie at the closing mass meeting at the Shrine auditorium, Sunday afternoon, July 19, beginning at 3 o'clock.

Willike has frequently spoken out against unfair treatment of Negroes in the war effort, particularly in the navy.

Leading up to the final mass meeting, at which Walter White also spoke, were daylight discussions and night meetings touching on every phase of the problems facing minorities now. NAACP members, executives and prominent speakers placed strong emphasis on the Negro's part in the war effort.

**EMPHASIS ON EQUALITY**

It was predicted at the national office before the conference opened, that some emphasis in discussions would also be placed on the question of whether Negroes should submerge their fight for full equality during the war or continue to demand justice and a fair deal.

**Wendell Willkie's speech will be broadcast Sunday over the nation-wide hook-up of the Columbia Broadcasting System at 6:15 to 6:30 p.m., Eastern War Time, or 3:15 to 3:30 p.m., Pacific War Time.**

At night, keynote addresses was delivered by Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary and conference director, on the same program with the welcome to the conference by Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., president of the Los Angeles branch and the greeting by Governor Olson, Tuesday, July 14.

Principal speaker on the Negro and war time employment was Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment practice and president of Hampton Institute, Va., whose address Wednesday night, july 15, rounded out daytime discussion when branch officers and members gave pictures of their battles with the color line in industry and biased labor unions. The afternoon discussions of the Negro and the war effort handled by Mrs Crystal Bird Fauset, Office of Civilian Defense; Dr. James J. MacClendon, president, Detroit, Mich. NAACP, and Thomas N. Roberts, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Amos T. Hall, Tulsa, Okla.; George M. Johnson, Jr., assistant executive secretary, Fair Employment Practice Committee and Walter Hardin, UAW-CIO, Detroit.

Thursday's daytime discussion of protecting civil liberties during an emergency handled by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel, followed at night by Youth Night, at which the Reverend James H. Robinson, New York, member of the national board of directors and E. Frederic Morrow, national assistant field secretary, spoke.

Friday's day discussion dealt with strengthening the NAACP as an organization and national executive officers answered questions of delegates.

A. Philip Randolph received the Spingarn Medal from Bishop John A. Gregg Friday night. Saturday will find delegates winding up business, selecting time and place of the next conference, passing on resolutions and electing the members of the nominating committee.

Then delegates and staff will be the guests of the Los Angeles branch on a sightseeing tour and a barbecue at Val Verde.

Sunday's mass meeting will end the conference for this year.

THIS WEEK
By
Carl Murphy
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

# The Passing of Dean Pickens

**Dean Pickens the fearless is no more. No use in shedding tears over his passing. Men have left like this before.**

So wrote T. J. Sellers in the AFRO recently, and he is right. Just about this time in World War I, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, then the idol of millions of young men, wrote in the Crisis his celebrated "Close Ranks" editorial which marked the first step in the decline of a brilliant period of leadership.

Last week the directors of the NAACP relieved Dr. William Pickens as secretary.

The association was nettled by what it thought was Dr. Pickens's praise of army segregation. Then the good doctor praised editorials in the Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch, one of which referred to the NAACP program as "abrupt and hasty."

**Last Straw in Case**

The straw that broke the camel's back was the Pickens reply to a complaint against the U.S. Treasury's use of a "black mammy" caricature. This is it:

"The mammy is one of the most celebrated traditions of the American colored race."

And so Dr. Pickens is now selling bonds for the U.S. Treasury and he will not return to the NAACP after the war.

He had it coming to him. He stuck his chin out.

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

# N. A. A. C. P. Denounces Segregation In Service Men's Club

The NAACP Legal Redress Committee, led by John E. Prim Atty. reported to the Executive Board the events leading to the establishment of a segregated project for Negro Service Men at 23rd and East Olive. The NAACP withheld all comments until it had the facts in hand.

On May 22, 1942 a small group of Negroes ,apparently highly selected because of their conformity met Mr. Melville Monheimer, coordinator for the Seattle War Defense Council, and his committee, after some discussion, adopted the following resolution:

"Be it resolved that the Negroes of Seattle pledge their full cooperation to the War Commission in the establishment of a Service Men's Club for Negroes." (Underlining ours.)

"We are apprehensive," Legal Redress Committee states, "that the separation of this kind is close akin to self imposed segregattion which may subsequently lead to discrimination of the vilest nature."

Mr. Monheimer pointed out that the War Department of the United States segregates Negro and white soldiers in army camps. He admitted, however, that the project at 23rd and E. Olive is not under the War Dept., it is not a U. S. O. Project but is under Municipal Defense Commission, now called the Seattle War Defense Council. He was careful to emphasize that the U. S. O. and the Seattle War Defense Council Do NOT endorse segregation, and absolved them of any guilt in this matter because he stated that the Negroes present "chose the project as established."

"I exceedingly regret," Dr. Penick spoke for the organization, "that the leaders of this project were so zealous in their desire to establish a Y.M.C.A. that they were blinded to the vicious nature of this self imposed segregation. No one will deny that additional social service is needed; but the kind and type should have been left to the community to decide. I know that more acceptable and more progressive means could have been used." The NAACP denies further that this small select group spoke for, or were representative of the Negro Community of Seattle. They were not a cross section of the community, and they sepoke only for themselves.

The NAACP points out further that in order to bring about this self-imposed segregated project, a special ordinance (No. 71983) was introduced to appropriate $10,000. This, Mr. Prim thinks, amounts practically to class legislation. Heretofore no mention was made of race in caring for service men. This ordinance "shall take effort and be in force thirty days from and after its passage and approval if approved by the Mayor; otherwise it shall take effect at the time it shall become a law under the provisions of the City Charter." It was passed by the City Council June 1, 1942, and approved by Mayor Devin on June 4, 1942.

The NAACP takes the leadership in stoutly denouncing the action of this group who imposed on our municipal government this segregated project. The NAACP will take further steps, Dr. Penick promises, so that those in authority may know that the Negroes of Seattle do not ask to be segregated nor do they desire it.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# WHITES WATCH ACTIVITIES OF NAACP CONFAB

By HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES—(A N P)—Fully twice as many white persons made it their definite purpose to attend the 33rd annual convention of the NAACP during its session here than were present during the last one in Los Angeles in 1928. Their intention to do so was revealed over a week before the epochal confab opened with the welcome address by local president, Attorney Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., on Tuesday. Many individals and representatives of organizations of the white group sought information as the locale of the various sessions, names of speakers, and whether there would be plenty of accommodations for listeners.

The greatest reason for this interest is that during the short time of the U. S.'s entry into the war, the Negro has been in the public eye and the daily press not only more than at the time of the last convention here, but more than at any time during his current history. The determined stand made by the Negro in demanding his suffrage, educational and industrial and housing rights, has not escaped the attention of the white public on the coast, an appreciable percentage of whom are in favor of justice and fairness to him.

Recent attacks made through the adverse press by Pegler and others have served to whet this interest, many persons also expressing wonderment at the unwarranted outbursts. Of course the majority of the sympathetic expressions came from the more liberal Hollywood residents, where all along has been centered the real fight against nazism.

The fact that so great a national figure as Wendell Willkie, noted for his outspoken expressions in favor of the race, and California's Gov. Cuthbert L. Olson, both were listed as speakers during the meet was another reason the white public was drawn to the Shrine temple.

Delegates to the convention began arriving early last week some four or five days previous to the opening in order to see as many of the sights as possible.

However, much more of this sightseeing was curtailed than during the last convention owing to beach "dimouts" early every evening, roped off harbor and beach areas, restrictions near defense [illegible]

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

## A NEEDLESS CONFAB

We feel it is not inconsistent with the stand taken in an editorial in the July 3 issue of this paper, in which we opposed those who demand a discontinuance of national conventions, to say that there is at least one annual conference that can be dispensed with this year.

That is the annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. It is not to be denied that there are educational values to be derived from annual conferences of the NAACP and considerable enthusiasm is engendered at these conferences. But, as every informed person knows, there is no greater paradox in national affairs than that of NAACP officials making the welkin ring with shouts for "democracy" and at the same time they, themselves, run the national organization by the most autocratic methods in vogue in any organization in the United States.

The esteemed Washington Tribune, in its issue of July 4, opposes the holding of the annual NAACP Conference, scheduled to meet July 14 in Los Angeles, Cal. That newspaper is in a better position than we to expose the shortcomings of the NAACP's royal rulers. We deem it timely to quote from that newspaper's editorial, under the caption, "IS THE NAACP OUT OF STEP?" The quotation is as follows:

"The policy of the NAACP is not dictated at these conventions; the funds of the organization are not appropriated or allocated at these conventions; the election of the officers is not had at these conventions. All the above items of business are transacted by the Board of Directors at New York meetings. The members at large have nothing to do with them. There is no democracy within the confines of the NAACP.

"If the members had a voice at these conventions, no doubt they would repudiate those officials who, in spite of government requests, have called their convention into session anyway. But the Board of Directors are not responsible to the members because the members do not elect them and cannot fire them.

"Aside from furnishing, at the expense of washwomen, a free trip to sunny California for certain officials, we can see no accomplishments to be had that will benefit the Negro people.

"The Board of Directors still have time to reconsider this matter and vote to fall in line with the real war effort, and to abandon the efforts of those few who want a trip to California but don't want to pay their own way. It is a luxury that the poor people in the South, who must pay the bill, cannot afford, and we ought to be too big to compel them.

"Since the most that can be accomplished at this convention would be a series of meaningless speeches and resolutions, the NAACP would do well to visit their old friend, Dean William Pickens, and exchange the money to be spent in connection with the convention for war bonds."

42-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

# NAACP Cheers Call For Western Front

(Special to the Daily Worker)

LOS ANGELES, July 16.—Three thousand delegates and visitors to the thirty-third annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People last night heard a ringing appeal for opening of a second front. Declaring that "if the war is lost, freedom and the right to fight for freedom are lost," Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, editor and publisher of the California Eagle, executive board member of the local branch NAACP, former state committeewoman of the Republican Party, urged the conference to throw its influence and weight into the struggle to open a second front in Western Europe and destroy Hitlerism.

"We, as Negroes, must force ourselves to a realization of the awful stakes for which the current conflict is fought," Mrs. Bass told the mass meeting at the Second Baptist Church.

"We must ask ourselves, if it is lost, who will rule America?

**"The answer we know in our hearts. America will be ruled by the very fascists whom we detest in our national life today. It will be ruled by Governor Eugene Talmadge, Father Coughlin, the Ku Klux Klan—by the whole host of appeasers and defeatists who would limit the Negro's contribution to victory because they fear that victory, as yesterday will always fear tomorrow.**

### ANSWERS DIVISIONISTS

Asking the question, "How can the Negro serve in the war against fascism?" Mrs. Bass took to task both those who advise Negroes to forget the fight for equal rights until after the conflict. Those who advocate 'patriotic submission' to things as they are, and also those who try to drive 'shrewd bargains' with the government, who place a condition on the Negro's loyalty when we are engaged in mortal combat with the hideous fascist power which threatens not only today's partial freedom but the hope and the dream of tomorrow." She declared that this was the moment for plain speaking on decisive issues, for clear examination of the stand of those who bear the responsibility of leadership among the Negro people also.

Mrs. Bass criticized those who failed to distinguish between our current patriotic conflict and "imperialistic bloodbath of twenty years ago," and pointed out differences.

### FLAYS POLL TAXERS

"If this is the same kind of war as the last one, we should not only bargain about our service," declared Mrs. Bass. "We should absolutely refuse to support it." But today we are fighting a democratic war against fascist barbarism, Mrs. Bass said.

The main enemies of the Negro, she added, are the poll tax Congressmen. "It is they who restrict America's war effort through a savage insistence upon military segregation. It is they who uphold the Red Cross discriminatory blood bank. It is they who would rather save Jim Crow than lick Adolf Hitler."

She branded California Congressmen who have refused to sign the petition necessary to bring the Geyer anti-poll tax bill to the floor of Congress and declared, "We Californians will take care of them."

She urged delegations from all other states represented to do likewise. She urged Negro people to struggle so "full weight of our blow shall fall upon the fascist hordes."

She urged protests to Congress, exposure of industrial discrimination, winning job training facilities for youth through "protest and demand, agitation and the ballot."

She concluded with Frederick Douglass' eloquent appeal for action to "smite with death that power that would bury the government and your liberty in the same hopeless grave."

That is why I urge this convention to stand for immediate establishment of the second front in Europe. Mrs. Bass concluded.

The meeting was then addressed by Dr. Malcolm S. Maclean, President of Hampton Institute and President of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, who described the work of the committee in eliminating discrimination against Negroes. Maclean cited figures and described cases to bolster his contention that a new era is opening for the Negro people, that victory in the war will speed their complete achievement of equality.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# WILLKIE DEMANDS UNIFIED COMMAND

## One Supreme Chief for Army, Navy and Fliers Is Only Way to Win, He Says

## HIS CHOICE IS M'ARTHUR

## Later, Too, a United Nations Military Chief Must Be Chosen, He Says in West

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LOS ANGELES, July 18—Victory against Germany, Italy and Japan cannot be won until our own Army, Navy and Air commands are brought under a single head who, in turn, will coordinate America's war effort with the military heads of the other United Nations, according to Wendell Willkie, the 1940 Presidential nominee, who arrived in this city today.

Here to address the annual session of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People, Mr. Willkie said he will continue to urge a supreme military commander for the armed forces of this country until action is taken.

The former Republican nominee favors appointment of General Douglas MacArthur for the top command.

Calling attention both to the fact that America's production head was chosen and also to the fact that he urged such a step as well as a similar head for the military branches, Mr. Willkie said he regards selection of a Supreme Military Commander for all United Nations Armies, Navies and Air Corps as inevitable.

Met at the Lockheed Air Terminal, following an overnight trip from New York, Mr. Willkie announced he will leave for New York on Monday.

Among those who greeted him at the terminal was Walter Wanger, motion-picture producer, who will be his host during his visit here, and a delegation headed by Walter White, executive secretary of the association which Mr. Willkie will address in Shrine Auditorium tomorrow.

Mr. Willkie was the guest of honor at a luncheon at Twentieth Century-Fox studios of the board of which he is chairman.

Avoiding discussion of any phase of politics, and promising soon to make a series of public comments on the problems connected with inflationary trends in the United States, Mr. Willkie said the solution of questions confronting the Negro in this country represents one of the national interests nearest his heart.

"Democracy is what we are fighting for—so let's have it here," he said.

If racial discriminations could easily be prevented or stopped, Mr. Willkie asserted, they would not represent a problem, but he expressed a conviction that marked progress to end discrimination—a struggle, Mr. Willkie said he will continue to aid in every way.

War production in the United States has "hit a phenomenal pace," he said, adding that this stepped-up output is due to the magnificent job done by management and labor, and to the single authority responsible for production results.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

# Say NAACP Will Call Off Convention

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will call off its annual convention scheduled to be held in Los Angeles, California, July 14, 15 and 16, if Joseph Eastman, Director of Defense Transportation, has his way.

The request to call the meeting off was urged on NAACP officials at a series of conferences held with war officials.

The Office of Defense Transportation has issued a request for all conventions to postpone their meetings for the duration. The NAACP felt, that by tieing up their meeting with the war effort, that they would be able to obtain special dispensation.

Judge William H. Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, and other war officials, both Negro and white, had been invited to attend the meeting and speak on the war effort, to give the convention the color of a war meeting. Defense Transportation officials were adamant in their opinion that the meeting should not be held.

The decision to hold up announcement concerning the convention is to give NAACP officials an opportunity to make another last minute appeal to the White House.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

# Walter White's Speech at March-On-Washington Mass Meeting

Other speakers will tell you the myriad, often heartbreaking, details of the color line in the war program of our own country. It is a color line which has been slightly denied here and there. But six months after Pearl Harbor and Singapore discrimination based on skin color is as firmly rooted in the thinking of the white world as it ever was. A little vaseline has been applied in meagre applications to this festering cancer of bigotry—a disease so virulent that the safety of the entire world is threatened by it. And the tragedy of the situation is that only a few intelligent and brave souls like Mrs. Roosevelt, Pearl Buck, and one or two others in the white world are wise enough to see the picture as it is.

In the time allotted me I want briefly to touch upon two aspects —one global, the other national— of this whole question of color. In the Coral Sea and at Midway Island the United States has slowed up if not checked materially the onward sweep of Japan. But it is foolhardy to believe that these apparent victories have ended or are likely to end soon the war in the Pacific. Even if Japan surrendered unconditionally tomorrow, her capitulation would provide only a brief interlude of peace unless the white world believes and acts without reservation to make true the words of Sumner Welles on Memorial Day, that "Our victory must bring in its train the liberation of all peoples. Discrimiantion between peoples because of their race, creed, or color must be abolished. The age of imperialism is ended."

For the blunt truth of the matter is that the thousand million brown and yellow peoples of the Orient and the 155 millions of black people in Africa just don't believe that the white world believes this or intends to put it into effect once the danger to themselves is past. Gandhi today is saying that the sole interest of the United States in India is to preserve and perpetuate British imperialism. Unless and until the United States takes unequivocal action to put the clear, brief words of Sumner Welles into effect, neither Mr. Gandhi nor the four hundred millions of his fellow Indians, nor the four hundred millions of China, nor the other millions of Burma and the Dutch East Indies and Africa will believe for a moment that the interest of the United States is not to continue British and other imperialism in the Orient.

What is desperately needed is forthright action by President Roosevelt in cooperation with the leaders of the colored world—Chiang Kai-shek of China; Gandhi, Nehru and Azab of India; Manuel Quezon of the Philippines, and Haile Selassie of Ethiopia—to draft and put into execution a Pacific Charter which, with the Atlantic Charter of Roosevelt and Churchill will form a world charter of freedom. Nothing less will offset the unfortunate statement of Churchill last September 14, that the Atlantic Charter applies only to the Nazi-dominated countries of Europe and does not apply to the peoples of the British empire. Nothing less will convince the brown, yellow and black peoples of the Orient and of the world that President Roosevelt's four freedoms will apply to them as well as to whites. Nothing less will give them a stake to fight for and to die.

Instead of demonstrating the vision and courage which would galvanize the colored peoples of the world into dynamic, uncompromising struggle against the Axis, what does our country do? It is sending, I am informed, to India and China American expeditionary forces made up in large part of white soldiers from Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana. The N.A.A.C.P. urged the War Department to include in its military instructions to all American soldiers courses on the racial background of the war. We believe such instruction was and is desperately needed to counteract as far as possible within a short period the background of racial bigotry in which these and other American soldiers were born and brought up. Our suggestions were courteously but firmly turned down. Disturbing rumors come back from the Orient on these cracker soldiers treating Indians and Chinese as they are accustomed to treat with impunity Negroes in darkest Mississippi. Is there any wonder that the people of India and of China look with exceedingly skeptical eyes upon the beautiful words of democracy and the four freedoms which fall from white lips? And how the Japanese chortled in their broadcasts from Tokio to Burma, to India, to China and the islands of the Pacific about the hypocrisy of the white occidental world!

The plain, bitter truth is that thinking and action on the problem of race in our country are determined almost completely by the most fascist-minded elements in the deepest and darkest South. This element which practiced Naziism long before Hitler was born—almost completely dominates our federal government. Our President, our army, our navy and our government generally are afraid to challenge or to offend these southern demagogues by eliminating the color line. Disfranchisement of black people has inevitably brought about the disfranchisement of an overwhelming majority of the white people of the deep South. Thus, today, the South with only a little over one-fourth of the population of the United States, holds more than 50 per cent of the chairmanships in the United States House of Representatives and Senate. They have achieved this under a Democratic administration through the ease by which demagogues can get themselves elected and re-elected with ridiculous ease through the rotten borough system of the South. I invite you to go down the list of Senate chairmen of important committees: chairman of the Appropriations committee is Carter Glass of Virginia; of Agriculture, "Cotton Ed" Smith of South Carolina; of the enormously important Foreign Relations, Tom Connally of Texas, who Life recently said, would be the most influential of Americans at the peace conference in troweling out the new world. I invite you to read his bitterly sardonic comments on Negroes during the seven weeks filibuster which he led against the anti-lynching bill in 1937. Having read them, I invite you to consider the kind of world Connally would trowel out with his attitude of contempt for colored people.

Chairman of Finance is George of Georgia. Of Military Affairs, Reynolds of North Carolina. Of Rules, Byrd of Virginia. Of Territories and Insular Affairs—increasingly important because of the global nature of the war and of the post-war world—Tydings of Maryland. Of Post Offices and Post Roads, McKellar of Tennessee.

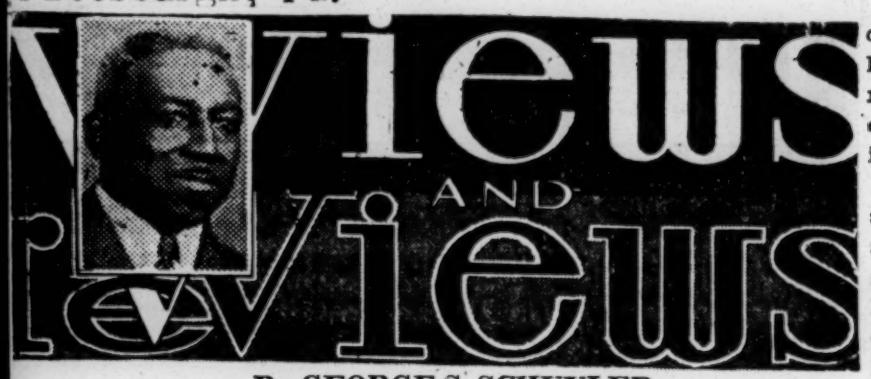
In the House of Representatives the situation is even worse. Chairman of the Judiciary committee is Sumners of Texas, who openly boasted he would never permit even a hearing on any anti-lynching bill as long as he was chairman, and today his committee refuses to report out the anti-poll tax bill. Of Ways and Means, Doughton of North Carolina. Of Banking and Currency, Steagall of Alabama. Of Agriculture, Fulmer of South Carolina. Of Naval Affairs, Vinson of Georgia. Of Military Affairs, May of Kentucky.

In the light of the control of our government by these men who soit upon democracy whenever the Negro is involved, is there any wonder that meetings like this are tragically necessary at a time like this? Or that, irony of ironies, we Negroes must fight for the rites when you say this is a war for freedom. Prove it to us and we will show you that we can and will fight like fury for that freedom. But we want—and we intend to have—our share of that freedom!

right to fight when the world is threatened with destruction? But fight we must, and fight we will! And it is a fight which we can and must win. There are many thousands on our side and the number constantly grows. Many young white men have petitioned our War Department for permission to serve in a so-called mixed division so that they can demonstrate that they believe democracy can be practiced as well as talked about. But the South still rules Washington on the Negro question and the army because the army refuses to break down jim-crowism despite the success of the training of Negro and white officers together in training schools located in the deep South. Hundreds of thousands of white Americans, including the American Medical Association, have denounced the order to jim-crow Negro blood which was given by the army and navy to the Red Cross. But this Hitler-like philosophy of blood and race continues. Modest progress has been made by the Fair Employment Practice committee in breaking down employment discrimination, and there have been modest gains in other fields. But the basic philosophy remains the same—that Negroes are second-class citizens and must remain so even though the world falls.

How can the Negro in the light of the record believe the fine brave words about democracy when tonight Odell Waller sits in death row in a Virginia prison scheduled to die Friday night because he dared defend himself from being killed by a white landlord? How can the Negro believe the fine brave words about democracy when a cheap Mississippi demagogue like Rankin can get up on the floor of the House of Representatives and spew forth venom on the Negro because he resents the imputation of inferiority when his blood is segregated? How can a Negro believe in democracy when the army and navy of his government say to him: "You can fight and die for democracy but you can't experience it in the army and navy"? How can a Negro believe wholeheartedly that the cause he is asked to die for is worth dying for when daily he is confronted by insult, discrimination and segregation? Prove to us, United Nations, and prove to the colored peoples of Asia, Africa and the Caribbean that you are not hypo-

42-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.




By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

*(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)*

Along with Horace Cayton and Marjorie McKenzie, I am concerned about the future of hte NAACP, the March-On-Washington movement, and the general leadership of the Negro masses in the current crisis. Mr. Cayton reports that the recent NAACP confab was just another talkfest ending with the usual resolutions, and I can well believe it, knowing the whole routine from A to Z by heart. However I do not share the Cayton view that the March-On-Washington movement is any threat to the NAACP, more's the pity.

It seems to me to be time for some plain speaking about this whole matter of leadership, and I am glad that it is coming in for more careful analysis.

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The March-On-Washington movement is A. Philip Randolph. Mr. Randolph knows how to appeal to the emotions of the people and to get a great following together, but there his leadership ends because he has nowhere to lead them and would not know how if he had. Every person has his or her limitations, and of course Randolph has his. He has the Messianic complex, considerable oratorical ability and some understanding of the plight of the masses, but the leadership capacity and executive ability required for the business at hand is simply not there. The original March-On-Washington move is now admitted to have been a failure else the current agitation would not be necessary. Moreover there is no organizational set-up or observable administrative ability to keep the M.-O.-W. movement alive and functioning. Organization is not merely a matter of ballyhoo and oratory, it is a science, and one that is largely a closed book to Mr. Randolph. Mass leadership in times like these also requires a little more guts than any of the Negro leaders possess. I know of none willing, like Nehru and Gandhi, to go to jail.

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The March-On-Washington movement is no threat to the NAACP, but that is not saying so much for the NAACP. Despite all the drool about how many Negroes Garvey organized, the fact remains that the NAACP has organized more Negroes for group progress than any movement in American Negro history. However, the fact that after 30 years it can muster no more than 70,000 members out of 13,000,000 people is a sad reflection on its program and its leadership. It could have had and should have a million members but it stubbornly persists in pursuing a course that fails to capture either the imagination or the support of the wide masses of Negroes. Its structure which was basically bad in 1909 when it was founded, has not been changed. It is still doing something FOR Negroes rather than WITH them. It has been against all those things that any normal Aframerican is against. but it has construed "advancement" too narrowly. It has become known as a "protest" organization, almost always on the defensive, waiting for something to happen. What few offensives it has launched have been none too impressive.

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The NAACP suffers the initial handicap of a mass organization of being run by a self-perpetuating oligarchy which the members have no means of swerving or influencing. Consequently it is not as responsive to the wishes of its members as it would be were it democratic. Effective opposition to any administrative policies is therefore impossible.

The Association is swathed heavily in the mantle of tradition and is still run as if we were back in the dear, dead days before and after World War I. It "slept" the great opportunity it had to represent the Negro workers of the country within the Labor Movement. It "slept" the great opportunity to foster and direct a campaign of consumer co-operative education and organization among Negroes. It failed, until recent years, to have any sort of youth movement, and now that it has one it has no program. Its educational program has been scarcely visible and extremely inefficient. Although half the Negroes are in agriculture, it has never had any program for them save to protest the broiling of some hapless oaf. Its campaign for educational equality has been a real bright spot, succeeding because it is positive and touches masses of people personally. With two million Negroes in domestic service, however, it has neither message nor machinery for them.

• • •

As a group we have been advancing two steps and slipping back three. Segregation is more nationwide than ever before. The "blood theory" is more rampant than ever. Social ostracism is the order of the day almost everywhere and racial pollution laws clutter our statutes. So far we have discovered no technique except to protest and plead, but now that we have been told that concessions are at an end and equality is "out," war or no war, what are we to do? Most prominent Negroes have embraced jim-crow for the duration although the masses seeth with unrest. Will either the March-On-Washington or the NAACP leaders now come forward and say "Give us all manhood citizenship rights and privileges or we shall refuse to co-operate?" Many embittered, bewildered black folk have awaited some such statement from Negro leadership. They have been let down, or at least they feel that way. If they lose hope and confidence, what then?

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

# NEGRO GAINS SEEN IN EQUALITY FIGHT

## Racial Bias in Civil Life, War Work, Schools, Housing and Unions Are Combated

Progress in the Negro's "struggle for fuller equality" during the past year was announced yesterday by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 69 Fifth Avenue, which made public its report for 1941.

The report outlined the association's emphasis "on the Negro in America at war," and the "battle against racial bigotry in civilian life," as well as the "campaign against police brutality against Negroes suspected and accused of crime." It also recorded successful action "resulting in the abolishment of racial differentials in salaries paid to public school teachers, efforts to gain the right to vote and to equalize housing, education and other facilities."

The report indicated increased Negro support of organized labor and told of action taken against those unions "which, through ritualistic practices and constitutional clauses, bar Negroes from memberships."

### Unions Banned Negroes

"Employers and plant management were not the only offenders in keeping Negroes off industrial payrolls," it said; "labor unions, chiefly those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, continued to prevent Negroes from being employed in war and private industry" by these means.

Pointing out that the "most outstanding instances of denial of war jobs to Negro workers occurred in aircraft plants and firms making airplane equipment," the report said that investigation by branches of the association "revealed consistent and adamant offenders scattered from coast to coast."

The report then stressed that "among the prime considerations of the association since the beginning of the national war effort has been a strong effort to get Negroes to take industrial training courses. Along this line branches, youth councils and college chapters were instructed to take surveys on training, placement and labor supply."

### Discrimination in Housing

On the subjects of "Segregation and Discrimination," the report asserted that "the always pressing housing problem, made more acute by shifts in population because of the war, brought out discrimination in granting tenancy to Negroes in public housing projects," and said that "transportation was again a sore spot with bus companies figuring in Jim Crow tactics."

"As usual," it continued, "the doctrine of the separation of races gave rise to instance after instance of humiliation and insult to Negro Americans."

The report said that at the end of 1941 there were fifty-five youth councils and fourteen college chapters. Walter White, secretary of the association, reported that the association now has 603 branches, youth councils and college chapters throughout the country.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

## WENDELL WILLKIE

AND SPEAKING of the N. A. A. C. P. Convention, we consider the address delivered by Wendell Willkie, which was broadcast over a national hookup, one of the best expressions of the hopes and aspirations of our country that has come out of the war. After explaining how the war is breaking down prejudice, he ended his address with a piece of advice to our leaders as follows:

"You here today are leaders. You have been sore tried with many of the practices of our democracy. And it is right that you should be alert to every opportunity to remove the discriminations that exist against your people. But you will find your largest opportunity to help your people in leading them to give their utmost to the preservation and advancement of our democracy. Thus by serving greatly they will share greatly in building among us a society in which all men, will have justice and a real freedom.

For with all its defects—and they are many—American democracy is the only sure foundation we know upon which a world of justice and freedom can be built. "I know I do not have to tell you this. For I know I look into faces of men, and women who love America totally." We can assure Mr. Willkie that the Negro will do his part in the present war, and that the chief cause of strife among the masses today is that we are not being permitted to participate fully in this fight for democracy.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# The Crossroads

## HORACE CAYTON SAYS NAACP FACING CRUCIAL MOMENT IN ITS HISTORY

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

I AM writing this just before leaving for the Pacific Coast to attend the convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. This convention is one of great importance to the Negro population and to the country in general. It will be the articulation of the feelings and sentiments of the conventional Negro leaders, including A. Philip Randolph, concerning the Negro and the entire war effort.

Personally I have a lot of questions which are unanswered in my mind, as to what the Association intends to do or what role it thinks it will play in the next few years. I think that the Association, too, is pretty puzzled about what it should do . . and in one sense is mounting a horse and riding off in all directions at the same time. This is not intended as any criticism, because in these confused times it is pretty hard to know just what to do.

Mr. Cayton

### SOME QUESTIONS NEED CLARIFYING

But just to raise a few of the questions which occur to me, and which I hope are to some extent clarified at the convention, I am going to write this little piece. In the first place, organizationally, I wonder what the NAACP has in mind.

Walter White and the Association have been closely associated with the "March-On-Washington" organization, that is, the "March-On-Washington" group. Or do they intend to, in some way, incorporate this into the program of the N. A. A. C. P. The NAACP has a structural unity which could be used in case the "March-On-Washington" reaches the proportion of a mass movement, while the "March-On-Washington" has a mass following which the Association, in most places, does not have. As closely as the two organizations have been associated, and in view of the fact that A. Philip Randolph is to receive the Spingarn Medal, it seems to me that out of the convention and clarification as to whether there is going to be one or two organizations should be forthcoming.

FURTHER, if there are to be two organizations, what relationship will there be between them? The "March-On-Washington" seems to be a purely Negro organization while the cardinal principle of the NAACP is its inter-racial composition. I suspect that in these times the people who support the NAACP—I mean influential and wealthy white people—would hesitate to go as far as the "March-On-Washington" movement seems to be going. Anyway you take it it needs some clarification.

### WHAT ARE PLANS OF NAACP FOR NEGRO?

Then what are the Association's plans for the Negro in this present crisis? It can be granted that Negro morale is extremely low. Neither the present behavior of the N. A. A. C. P. nor the "March-On-Washington" is doing much to improve it.

SOME stand . . . I mean something more than just a verbal stand... must be taken on the entire war situation. It's quite all right to fight for Negro rights and I'm all for it one hundred percent. But the Association will have to state definitely to what extent it will carry on its program for Negro rights in face of the war danger.

I am not suggesting what it should do, except perhaps that I might point out that the "Double V" program of The Pittsburgh Courier isn't bad. But I would like to see them make a forthright statement and adopt some workable program in connection with this question. What I am trying to say is that I think some program of action, pretty specific and definite, should be outlined if the Randolph movement or the Randolph movement in connection with the N. A. C. P., is to gain the proportions of a mass movement.

### NAACP OBJECTIVES SHOULD BE STATED

By a definite and workable program, I mean that the Association should come out and state its objectives in terms of the current situation. How far it is going in either the direction of supporting the war effort or fighting for Negro rights. Whether it conceives of both problems as being so intertwined that one can fight fascism at home and abroad without endangering either front.

Again I hope the convention will have a specific program for its relationship with organized labor. It is not enough for Walter White, or any of the other directors or staff of the NAACP, to say that they are for labor or even to suggest that Negro labor should organize.

IT seems to me that the problems of organized labor, especially those of the CIO, are much the same as those which face the Negro. The poll tax disfranchises Negro workers but also white workers. Through its operation, reactional Congressmen and Senators are kept in office who sponsor anti-labor legislation as well as oppose any advanced social legislation for the Negro.

Phil Murray, president of the CIO, has been friendly toward Negroes, but that's not enough. Now is an opportunity for the CIO and the majority of the Negro population, through intelligent leadership, to actually combine forces on a program. It would be well if the convention could come out with specific steps to be followed in an endeavor to ally Negroes and the great labor bodies in a frontal attack on reaction in the country and the prosecution of the war effort. This would follow, to an extent, the inter-racial program of the NAACP, but again I question whether it has been thought of in terms of a program of action by Mr. Randolph's "March-On-Washington."

### MUST FACE PROBLEM OF INDUSTRIAL DISCRIMINATION

Another problem which we have to face is that of discrimination in industry. Throughout the country, in a number of cities, metropolitan councils have been established to coordinate the work of the various agencies interested in working with the Fair Employment Practices Committee. It would be well if, out of the conference, the NAACP would indicate whether it is to take cognizance of this movement and to coordinate it on a national basis. On the other hand, the Association might feel that it should remain solely as a lobbying organization in Washington.

FROM any point of view, it is obvious that the Negro is now ripe for some kind of national organization. Whether that organization will take the unfortunate trend of being purely racial in character, or whether it will be inter-racial and connected with the labor movement, is one of the serious points to be considered.

### ORGANIZATION CAN ACT AS A CLEARING HOUSE

The NAACP by virtue of its history, tradition, and prestige, can act as a clearing house and a leavening factor in this confused situation. Again it can almost lose its identity in an upsurge of Negro masses behind the Randolph "March-On-Washington" movement. Just where they are going, I don't know . . . and I don't think the officers of the Association know. I do hope that this convention can clarify, to an extent, the position, role and program of our oldest national Negro organization.

Pittsburgh Courie
Pittsburgh, PA.

## MADE BY MINORITIES

No one in the world today excels President Roosevelt in the art of turning a phrase.

In his greeting to the 33rd annual conference of the N.A.A.C.P. in Los Angeles, he quotes the conference theme, "Victory Is Vital to Minorities," and then points out that it might well be reversed to read "Minorities Are Vital to Victory," because "We are in a sense a nation of minorities. By race, by religion, by color, by ancestry, each constituent group is a minority when viewed in relation to our total population. But it is the essence of our democracy that our very differences have welded us into a nation. And the democratic way of life within that nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders."

How true this is every student of American history will agree.

Those who came to these shores were in every case minorities.

The Pilgrims were minorities, the Quakers were minorities, the Huguenots were minorities, the Dutch, French and Swedes were minorities, the English and indentured serfs were minorities, the Chinese and Japanse were minorities, the captured Africans were minorities, and so were the Jews, the Germans, the Poles, the Italians, the Czechs and others.

In some cases these minorities were fleeing from political and religious persecution. Others were kidnaped and sold, both Europeans and Africans. Still others fled from hopeless poverty and the evils of taxation without representation. But all were minorities, and together they worked to make America what it is today.

This nation is still far from perfection, for neither complete democracy nor complete economic security has been achieved.

But there can be no doubt in anybody's mind, here or abroad, that this country is, with all its faults and imperfections, the greatest nation in the world for the little man.

Because the United States was made by minorities, there is here the greatest opportunity for the individual to attain that freedom and security for which all those minorities strove and still strive with a spirit unparalleled elsewhere on earth.

42-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

## Walter White Goes To Hollywood

Walter White is a man of remarkable tact, skill and persuasiveness. Almost a year ago, Wendell Willkie, former republican presidential nominee, approached Mr. White, seeking to ascertain the manner and method by which he could best express his deep appreciation for the past kindnesses which Mr. White had shown to him. Thereupon, Mr. White promptly seized the opportunity, and assured Mr. Willkie the service he could most appreciate would be to arrange an interview for him with the great American Motion Picture heads, with a view of changing the roles and character of Negro actors on the stage and screen That interview took place last week and the results indicate a happy omen for Negro stage and screen actors and for the Negro race as well.

The occasion was auspicious. Seventy leaders, representing every phase of the industry, sat in rapt attention as Walter White and Wendell Willkie detailed the great contribution the industry can make to democracy and the American way, at a banquet given in their honor at Hollywood's famed 20th Century Fox Studio Cafe. Introducing Mr. White, Walter H. Wagner, President of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, said: "the new day is here. One of the great representatives of the new day is Walter White, one of the first citizens of this country." Responding to this great introduction Mr. White, in language both cogent and succinct, quite properly described the part the Motion Picture Industry can and has played in "forming the attitude of the people of this country and throughout the world by using the great medium which reaches the eyes and minds as no other medium in the history of the world has done."

By so doing, Mr. White has turned, what might easily have been an individual profit into a social good. Wendell Willkie gave him the opportunity and he clinched it. Only Walter White could have done the job in the manner it was done. The prestige of the great National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was behind him and with him.

The Motion Picture Industry, has, by its friendly gesture and favorable reception, taken a position which is destined to change many false and degrading impressions about Negroes through clownish characters purporting to represent us on the stage and screen of the present. Text-book writers and publishers may well follow the noble beginnings of the Motion Picture Industry and set about correcting the cruel and erroneous beliefs now being circulated about Negroes through their pages in the name of science and truth.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# FIGHTING SPIRIT DOMINATES LOS ANGELES CONFAB

JUL 25 1942

### Courier Correspondent Analyzes Walter White, Randolph and "March-On-Washington" Movement.

By HORACE R. CAYTON
(Special To The Courier)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., July 23—With vehemence which reached a new high, A. Philip Randolph, Spingarn medalist and the moving spirit behind the "March-On-Washington" movement, brought the 33rd convention of the National Association of Colored People to a stirring climax here Friday evening.

Randolph went ever further than he had in his famous Sherman Hotel speech in Chicago recently, when he stated that Negroes want-ed their rights NOW and didn't "Give a Damn" about later.

In a speech that became bitter as he spoke about the inaction of the government, the continued discrimination towards the Negro in the armed forces of the country and the lynching of Negroes in the South, Randolph became vitriolic when he mentioned the recent speech of Mark Etheridge of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

**RANDOLPH'S CONVENTION, WAS CAYTON'S CONCLUSION**

"Mark Etheridge has said," stated Randolph, "that all of the armed forces of the Allies and Axis alike cannot change the social pattern of the South.

plause with his demand that Etheridge resign from the FEPC adding: "Some crackers would rather lose the war than give the Negro justice."

There were other meetings during the week before which persons such as Roy Wilkins, George M. Johnson, Walter T. Hardin, Dr. Malcolm [illegible] MacLean, Thurgood Marshall and Frederick Morrow of New York spoke . . . but it was Randolph's convention, and frankly slanted that way by the officers.

**MARCH ON WASHINGTON MOVEMENT ENDORSED**

The convention heard a lot of oratory, but the 250 delegates did not get much information as to how the association felt about many current problems. Certainly no program was developed for a broader basis of operation for the Association.

The resolutions which were brought in Saturday were of the usual "garden variety" . . against lynching; for equal pay for Negro teachers.

In most ways, the convention was most usual, although taking place under most unusual circumstances. One important difference, however, was the further endorsement of the 'March-on-Washington' movement.

The resolution read: "We endorse and continue our affiliation with the 'March-on-Washington' movement. We urge our branches to participate actively in the local committees of this movement where they exist, and elsewhere to take the initiative in seeking to organize local 'March-on-Washington' committees."

**LINK WITH RANDOLPH RUMOR NOT CONFIRMED**

For two days, this correspondent attempted to obtain from leaders of the Association some statement as to the relationship which existed, or would exist, between the Association and the 'March-on-Washington' movement.

Failing to obtain some explanation from the officers, your correspondent found it necessary to make an analysis of his own, of the peculiar behavior of an organization which has striven for leadership of Negroes for the past quarter of a century . . . and to suddenly find that leadership within its grasp . . . and then vote to assist in the formation of another organization which would exploit the very upsurge of Negro feeling they have been working toward.

It is pre-evident the Association does not want to endanger its position by taking the active leadership of this new upsurge of Negroes, especially when led by the pretty dangerous A. Philip Randolph. At the same time, the Association does not want to lose some measure of control over, and identification with, the Randolph group.

The formula which was worked out at the Convention allows them to do both. For the more respectable elements of the Negro community and the influential whites, the NAACP retains pretty much the same old program.

For the masses of Negroes, who have not been given effective leadership, and who are finding Randolph a man's leader, the 'March-On-Washington' committee can be brought forward. Which will be the real organization and which the 'front' organization remains to be seen.

The unfortunate part is that neither the 'March-On-Washington' movement nor the NAACP has a program which will orient the common, ordinary Negro, in the welter of confusion which now exists. Neither organization has, to my knowledge, a workable program for making common cause with the thousands of Negroes and whites who will work with the Negro in his struggle for greater participation in the American social order.

All this does not mean that the convention, from the conventional point of view, was not successful. The annual report of the Association showed the extent to which it was working successfully in many fields. What the convention did not do was to clarify more sharply its own stand on the question of war as opposed to the struggle for Negro rights, and declare itself in regard to a concrete plan of action for the future.

It took the easier method of attempting to ride both horses for another year.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

# NAACP TO CONTINUE FIGHT FOR EQUALITY

JUL 25 1942

By HERMAN HILL
Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, July 23—Negro America will continue the fight for full and equal citizenship rights without any let-up during the war, was the keynote and the outstanding position taken by the speakers, delegates and visitors at the 33rd annual convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which met here from last Tuesday to Sunday afternoon in history-making sessions.

# Fight For Full Rights To Continue During War, NAACP Delegates Told

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(S N S)—So far as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is concerned, the fight for full and equal citizenship rights for colored people will continue without let-up during the war.

This sentiment in the keynote address to the 33rd annual NAACP conference here July 14 was greeted with prolonged cheers and applause by 3,200 persons packed into Second Baptist church.

The speaker, Roy Wilkins, assistant national secretary, striking out at those who would have the Negro be content with his lot and put aside protest until after the war, declared:

"The reason why the NAACP was born in 1909, the reason it has lived for 33 years, the reason why these delegates are here tonight from nearly thirty states is because we are determined to be forever through with the status quo."

Wilkins quoted the now famous statement of Mark F. Ethridge, former chairman of the FEPC, to the effect that no power in the world, "not even all the mechanized armies of the earth" can force the southern white people to abandon social segregation, and contrasted it with the statement of the late William English Walling in 1908, calling for treatment of the Negro "on a plane of absolute political and social equality."

"These two white Kentuckians, one a founder of the NAACP, have laid down the issue for us," said the speaker.

The NAACP keynoter declared that the fight war effort. These things that we feel in our hearts, and these things that we yearn for, and these things that we are determined to fight to enjoy in spite of death itself—these are the things the war is about."

Wilkins cited the lynching in Texarkana, Texas, July 15, as a prime example of why the NAACP must carry one the fight until every every right secured.

"This is the time of decision," he said, "a time when the destines of men and nations are being remolded. We here in 1942 cannot mark Vaseys, the Nat Turners, or fail the Sojourner Truths, the Denmark Vaseys, the Nat Turners, or the victims of lynch-mobs, or Dorie Miller and Joe Louis and our other boys in the uniform of the country. We cannot turn our backs upon the Declaration of Independence and say we believe we are entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, that we are not created the equals of other men. No man can ask this of us. No power can force us to stultify ourselves. So we cannot sell out. We cannot stop to one side. We cannot and will not remain silent. The fight goes on and on, until we win."

Greetings to the conference were extended by Mayor Fletcher Bowron for the city, and by George A. Beavers, vice president of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the Los Angeles branch. Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., presided.

In the flag-draped auditorium of the Second Baptist church where all the sessions were held, except the concluding mass meeting, and on a platform banked with flowers and flags of the United Nations, and with huge photomurals of Dorie Miller and Joe Louis, the N. A. A. C. P. assemblages heard speakers after speakers stress the theme "Victory at home and aboard."

**ENDORSE "DOUBLE V"**

Highlights of this epoch convention were the unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement of the Courier "Double V" program by the delegates and visitors, the awarding of the 27th Spingarn medal to A. Philip Randolph, and the inspirational addresses of Roy Wilkins, Walter White, E. Frederick Morrow, Crystal Bird Fauset, Dr. Malcolm MacLean and Wendell Willkie.

"This is no war, it is an upheaval," declared Roy Wilkins at the opening session as he soundly castigated those critics of the Negro who would have the race be content with its lot and put aside all protest until after the war. He particularly named Mark F. Etheridge and Virginius Dabney as being in that category.

**300 DELEGATES ATTEND MEET**

"We are not at variance with the war effort," he admonished. "This struggle is one with the war effort. This is the people's revolution against discrimination, color hatred, racial prejudice, Nazism, Hitlerism at home as well as abroad. We cannot give up the fight; we cannot change our course; we must fight on."

Over 300 delegates representing 20 states and augmented by many hundreds of out-of-town visitors attended the sessions.

Randolph was awarded the Spingarn Medal at the Friday evening session with Bishop J. A. Gregg making the presentation. In his speech of acceptance Randolph issued a ringing challenge to America when he said: "Negroes will fight on with all they have got until they win their full constitutional rights of citizenship and secure racial, economic, political and social equality."

The militant leader defended the "March-On-Washington" movement by lauding the use of mass action, stating "Negroes need to challenge the citadel of hate with courage, determination and mass action. It will not yield to anything but pressure and it is the solemn obligation of the Negro to meet the issue of fighting for his democratic rights now, without hesitation or equivocation."

Climaxing the convention was the closing mass meeting held at the Shrine Temple auditorium with an over-capacity crowd of 10,000 attending to hear Wendell Willkie and Walter White, give the principal addresses.

**WILLKIE MAKES STRONG SPEECH**

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin presided over the session and on the speakers' platform were Governor Culbert Olson, Lt. Will Rogers, Jr., Lena Horne and Constance Bennett, movie stars, Mr. Willkie's [illegible] broadcast over the CBS network and KNX newsreel photographed the pageantry.

In a strong speech that showed his position in the present war, Willkie declared: "Our very proclamations of what we are fighting for, have rendered our own inequities self-evident. When we talk of freedom and opportunity for all nations, the shocking paradoxes in our own society become so clear they can no longer be ignored."

Walter White traced the international aspect of the war as it affects India, Chnia, Africa and the other darker races and slashed out at British greed and exploitation and jim crowism in the American armed forces.

**CONFER WITH MOVIE MOGULS**

The NAACP secretary revealed that he and Mr. Willkie had held conferences with movie producers, actors and writers on the subject of Negroes in pictures and expressed the hope that they would soon be accepted as normal members of society and thus portrayed in Hollywood films.

The conference selected Kansas City, Kans., as the tentative meeting place for the next convention.

At the spirited Saturday morning session a series of strong resolutions were adopted by the Association. They were aimed at discrimination in the nation's armed forces, defense industries, uncooperative labor unions and practices in general which vitally affect the American Negro and the war effort.

The Conference awarded the Essay Contest prizes to J. Dan Jackson, Oakwood, Texas; Eloise A. Mitchell, Tampa, Fla.; Hugh Morgan Hill, Talladega, Ala.; Horace Greeley Dawson, Augusta, Ga.; Alice R. Davis, Norfolk, Va., and Gwendolyn Mumford, Scotlandville, La.

The Thalheimer Prize for outstanding work by branches were awarded to Detroit, Mich., Tulsa, Okla., and Columbia, S. C. Life Membership medals went to The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, William Pickens III, F. A. Stokes, Dr. Leon W. Scott, Mrs. George D. Bowks, Ike Smalls, R. B. Brown, Mrs. L. B. Mitchell, William A. McClaim, Rev. J. O. Clark and Carolyn Davenport.

Among the distinguished speakers at the various sessions were: Dr. James J. McClendon, Thomas N. Robinson, George Johnson, Jr., Sidney R. Redmond, Thurgood Marshall, Roscoe Dungee, Attorney Carl Johnson, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Dr. J. C. McKelvie, Rev. James H. Robinson, Gloster Current, Miss Yolanda Barnett, Walter Gordon and C. L. Dellums and Mrs. J. B. Bass.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

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The militant leader defended the "March-On-Washington" movement by lauding the use of mass action, stating "Negroes need to challenge the citadel of hate with courage, determination and mass action. It will not yield to anything but pressure and it is the solemn obligation of the Negro to meet the issue of fighting for his democratic rights now, without hesitation or equivocation."

Climaxing the convention was the closing mass meeting held at the Shrine Temple auditorium with an over-capacity crowd of 10,000 attending to hear Wendell Willkie and Walter White, give the principal addresses.

**WILLKIE MAKES STRONG SPEECH**

Mrs. Daisy Lampkin presided over the session and on the speakers' platform were Governor Culbert Olson, I. F. Will Rogers, Jr., Lena Horne and Constance Bennett, movie stars. Mr. Willkie's broadcast over the CBS network and KNX newsreel photographed the pageantry.

In a strong speech that showed his position in the present war, Willkie declared: "Our very proclamations of what we are fighting for, have rendered our own inequities self-evident. When we talk of freedom and opportunity for all nations, the looking paradoxes in our own society become so clear they can no longer be ignored."

Walter White traced the international aspect of the war as it affects India, China, Africa and the other darker races and slashed out at British greed and exploitation and jim crowism in the American armed forces.

**CONFER WITH MOVIE MOGULS**

The NAACP secretary revealed that he and Mr. Willkie had held conferences with movie producers, actors and writers on the subject of Negroes in pictures and expressed the hope that they would soon be accepted as normal members of society and thus portrayed in Hollywood films.

The conference selected Kansas City, Kans., as the tentative meeting place for the next convention.

At the spirited Saturday morning session a series of strong resolutions were adopted by the Association. They were aimed at discrimination in the nation's armed forces, defense industries, uncooperative labor unions and practices in general which vitally affect the American Negro and the war effort.

The Conference awarded the Essay Contest prizes to J. Dan Jackson, Oakwood, Texas; Elolse A. Mitchell, Tampa, Fla.; Hugh Morgan Hill, Talladega, Ala.; Horace Greeley Dawson, Augusta, Ga.; Alice R. Davis, Norfolk, Va., and Gwendolyn Mumford, Scotlandville, La.

The Thalheimer Prize for outstanding work by branches were awarded to Detroit, Mich., Tulsa, Okla., and Columbia, S. C. Life Membership medals went to The Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, William Pickens III, F. A. Stokes, Dr. Leon W. Scott, Mrs. George D. Bowks, Ike Smalls, R. B. Brown, Mrs. L. B. Mitchell, William A. McClain, Rev. J. O. Clark and Carolyn Davenport.

Among the distinguished speakers at the various sessions were: Dr. James J. McClendon, Thomas N. Robinson, George Johnson, Jr., Sidney R. Redmond, Thurgood Marshall, Roscoe Dunjee, Attorney Carl Johnson, Mrs. Lillie M. Jackson, Dr. J. C. McKelvie, Rev. James H. Robinson, Gloster Current, Miss Yolanda Barnett, Walter Gordon and C. L. Dellums and Mrs. J. B. Bass.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Fight For Full Rights To Continue During War, NAACP Delegates Told

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(S N S)—So far as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is concerned, the fight for full and equal citizenship rights for colored people will continue without let-up during the war.

This sentiment in the keynote address to the 33rd annual NAACP conference here July 14 was greeted with prolonged cheers and applause by 3,200 persons packed into Second Baptist church. The speaker, Roy Wilkins, assistant national secretary, striking out at those who would have the Negro be content with his lot and put aside protest until after the war, declared:

"The reason why the NAACP was born in 1909, the reason it has lived for 33 years, the reason why these delegates are here tonight from nearly thirty states is because we are determined to be forever through with the status quo."

Wilkins quoted the now famous statement of Mark F. Etheridge, former chairman of the FEPC, to the effect that no power in the world, "not even all the mechanized armies of the earth" can force the southern white people to abandon social segregation, and contrasted it with the statement of the late William English Walling in 1908, calling for treatment of the Negro "on a plane of absolute political and social equality."

"These two white Kentuckians, one a founder of the NAACP, have laid down the issue for us," said the speaker.

The NAACP keynoter declared Negroes cannot abandon the fight for their rights....all of them.... because the predicament of the race forces action for redress of wrongs, because the tradition of the great pioneer fighters of the race drives present day Negroes to act, and because the struggle of the Negro is identical with the ideals and principles of the Declaration of Independence.

"This struggle is one with the war effort," Wilkins asserted. "It is not that for us to say that this convention and this association are hindering our nation's fight against the Axis. Victory is vital to minorites, but, as our President has said in his greeting to this convention, minorities are also vital to victory. The objectives we seek are not a variance with the war effort. These things that we feel in our hearts, and these things that we yearn for, and these things that we are determined to fight to enjoy in spite of death itself—these are the things the war is about."

Wilkins cited the lynching in Texarkana, Texas, July 15, as a prime example of why the NAACP must carry one the fight until every protection is won for the race and every right secured.

"This is the time of decision," he said, "a time when the destines of men and nations are being remolded. We here in 1942 cannot fail the Sojourner Truths, the Mark Vaseys, the Nat Turners, or Frederick Douglass, or the victims of lynch-mobs, or Dorie Miller and Joe Louis and our other boys in the armed forces of other men. No man can equals us. No power can force us to stultify ourselves. So we cannot sell out. We cannot stop to remain silent. The fight goes on and on, until we win."

Greetings to the conference were extended by Mayor Fletcher Bowron for the city, and by George A. Beavers, vice president of the Golden State Mutual Life Insurance Company, for the Los Angeles branch. Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., presided.

42-1942
New York Sun
New York, N. Y.

# WILLKIE SAYS RACIAL HATRED IN U. S. IS BREAKING DOWN AS RESULT OF WAR

## Smug Racial Superiority Idea Of Whites Scored At NAACP Meeting

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—In a nationwide broadcast, Wendell L. Willkie, addressing the final session of the NAACP'S 33rd annual conference here on Sunday that, under the pressure of war, long-standing barriers and prejudices are breaking down.

Mr. Willkie, reviewing the seven and a half months that the U. S. has been at war declared that "we are learning that the test of a people is their aim, not their color. Even Hitler's high racial wall has been breached by the recognition of a common purpose in those 'honorary Aryans,' the Japanese.

"We, too, have our natural allies," he continued. "We must, now and hereafter, cast our lot as a nation with all those other peoples, whatever their race or color, who prize liberty as an innate right, both for themselves and for others. We must, now and hereafter, together with those peoples, reject the doctrine of imperialism which commends the world to endless war."

Declaring that "race and color do not determine at whose side we shall fight," he continued, "these are things the white race is learning- through this war, is learning through this war. They are things we needed to learn.

"Even our enemy, Japan," he said, "has been able to shock our racial complacency. She has rudely awakened us in the fact that the white race is not a select race and enjoys no superior of past progress and ascendency. Where, a year ago, we were generally contemptuous of Japan as a possible enemy, we now recognize that we have encountered a formidable foe, against whom we must marshal our full strength."

He foresaw changes in the moral atmosphere in which the white race lives, saying it is changing not only in our attitude toward the people of the Far East, It is changing here at home.

"It has been a long while since the United States had any imperialistic design toward the outside world. But we have practiced within our own boundareis something that amounts to race imperialism. The attiude of the white citizens of this country toward the Negroes has undeniably had some of the unlovely characteristics of an alien imperialism—a smug racial superiority, a willingness to exploit an unprotected people.

"We have justified it by telling ourselves that its end is benevolent. And sometimes it has been. But so sometimes have been the ends of imperialism. And the moral atmosphere in which it has existed is identical with that in which men—well meaning men—could talk of the 'white man's burden.'

"But that atmosphere is changing. Today. it is becoming increasingly apparent to thoughtful Americans that we cannot fight the forces and ideas of imperialism abroad and maintain a form of imperialism at home. The war has done this to our thinking.

"Emancipation came to the colored race in America as a war measure. It was an act of military necessity. Manifestly it would have come without war, in the slower process of humanitarian reform and social enlightenment.. But it required a disastrous, internecine war to bring this question of human freedom to a crisis, and the process of striking the shackles from the slave was accomplished in a single hour.

### Self-Evident Iniquities

"So we are finding under the pressures of this present conflict that long-standing barriers and prejudices are breaking down. The defenses of our democracy against the forces that threaten from without has made some of its failures to function at home glaringly apparent.

"Our very proclamations of what we are fighting for have rendered our own iniquities self-evident. When we talk of freedom and opportunity for all nations the mocking paradoxes in our own society become so clear they can no longer be ignored."

Telling the audience that he realized that they have been "sore tried with many of the practices of our democracy" and "it is right that you should be alert to every to every opportunity to remove the discriminations that exist against your people," he nevertheless said they "will find your largest opportunity to help your people in leading them to give their utmost to the preservation and advancement of our democracy. Thus by serving greatly they will share greatly in building among us. a society in which all men will have justice and real freedom."

### Wilkins Keynote Speaker

Making the keynote address before 3,200 persons packed into Second Baptist Church, July 14, Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP, said that "this is the time for decision. a time when the destinies of men and nations are being remolded."

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The gains of the committee "lie far beyond what might have been properly expected by a people who know the realities of discrimination," he said.

### Score Treatment of Soldiers

In one of the hottest discussions in recent years, delegates to the conference attacked bitterly the treatment of Negro soldiers, condemned the segregation policy of the War Department, and lashed out at the isolation of a Negro division at the desert outpost of Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Also condemned was the refusal of many states to enlist Negroes in state guard service, and in others, only in segregated units.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

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## 'SELECT RACE' IDEA FADING

## Better World That Democracy Builds Is Worth Fighting for, He Says in Los Angeles

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

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However, Mr. Willkie said, the atmosphere is changing as the old world "breaks up" and opportunity arises to fashion "a newer and a beter life."

"Today it is becoming increasingly apparent to thoughtful Americans," he declared," that we cannot fight the forces and ideas of imperialism abroad and maintain a form of imperialism at home. The war has done this to our thinking.

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### "Prejudices Breaking Down"

"So we are finding under the pressures of this present conflict that long-standing barriers and prejudices are breaking down."

Mr. Wilkie told his listeners he realized that they had been "sore tried with many of the practices of our democracy," but that, discriminations notwithstanding, they could best serve the people following their leadership by continuing to devote themselves to the advancement of democracy—to the upbuilding of "a society in which all men will have justice and a real freedom."

"For with all its defects—and they are many—American democracy is the only sure foundation we know upon which a world of justice and freedom can be built," Mr. Wilkie said.

### TEXT OF THE ADDRESS

*The following is the text of Mr. Willkie's prepared address:*

Our nation has now been at war seven and a half months. We have raised an army upward of four million men. We have converted our manufacturing, laid out vast new shipyards, rationed our commodities, organized our labor, put the complete resources of the country at the disposal of our government and made of this a people's war.

Profound as has been this transition, it has been no more fundamental, nor rapid, than the changes that have occurred in our thinking.

This war has opened for us new horizons; new geographical horizons, new mental horizons. We have been a people devoted largely to home enterprise. We have become a people whose first interests are beyond the seas. The names of Russian, Burmese, Libyan or Chinese towns command primary attention in our newspapers. The most eagerly

dreams are fanned into a white-heat of action by a military caste of a dictator, surrendered as free imbued with an imperialistic doctrine similar to that which guides the Axis powers.

This formidable militaristic array is bound together by no relationship except a common desire for conquest and plunder. It is an alliance of imperialism. It is an alliance self-condemned and self-doomed. For even if it should

Germany was buried into a war of conquest by the mad imperialism of one nation lusting for battled over the world they will not return home as provincial Americans. Nor will they find

Fighting with them is Japan, with dreams of empire cherished through centuries.

Aligned against us are the German people, who, yielding to the promises

### Nation Is "Grown Up" Now

What does all this mean? It means that though we began to grow up with the earlier World seized letters coming into our homes are from our young men in India, New Guinea, Ireland or North Africa. Our interests go with their interests, and we may feel certain that when they have

completely from a young nation of domestic concerns to an adult of international interests and world outlook.

Let us look for a moment at the nature of this war. It is not a war of Italy, where a Fascist war lord, fresh from his cheap conquest of Ethiopia, saw visions of Augustan splendor. It is not a war between races. It is a war between concepts of government and life. We have come to believe that all men are created equal. We believe that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. We believe that all men have certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. We believe that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men. We believe that when any form of government becomes destructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. We believe that governments should not be changed for light and transient causes, but that all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer while evils are sufferable than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. We believe that when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government and to provide new guards for their future security. We believe that these principles are self-evident truths.

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Profound as has been this transition, it has been no more fundamental, nor rapid, than the

of a dictator, surrendered as free men and women.

Germany was buried into a war of conquest by the mad imperialism of one man lusting for power. So, too, was Italy, where a Fascist war lord, fresh from the conquest of Ethiopia, saw visions of Augustan splendor. Fighting with them is Japan, with dreams of empire cherished through centuries. Today those dreams are fanned into a white-heat of action by a military caste imbued with an imperialistic doctrine similar to that which guides the Axis powers.

This formidable militaristic array is bound together by no relationship except a common desire for conquest and plunder. It is an alliance of imperialism. It is an alliance self-condemned and self-doomed. For even if it should grow up with the earlier World War, we are only now changing homes are from our young men in India, New Guinea, Ireland or North Africa. Our interests go with their interests, and we may feel certain that when they have battled over the world they will not return home as provincial Americans. Nor will they find us so.

### Nation Is "Grown Up" Now

What does all this mean? It means that though we began to grow up with the earlier World War, we are only now changing homes are from our young men in India, New Guinea, Ireland or North Africa. Our interests go with their interests, and we may feel certain that when they have battled over the world they will not return home as provincial Americans. Nor will they find us so.

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achieve victory, it must by its very nature turn upon itself for a final orgy of slaughter to determine which imperialism is to have the final ascendancy.

**Liberation of Peoples Our Aim**

We of the democratic nations are fighting an anti-imperialistic war. We covet no territory. We want no more power than is necessary to prevent a repetition of this slaughter and to maintain a world in which men can be free. We seek to liberate, not to enslave. We seek to break down the economic barriers of the world, that the peoples of the world may live richer lives.

In this war we are allied with 400,000,000 people of China, and we count as our friends 300,000,000 people of India. Fighting with us are the Filipinos and the natives of Java and the East Indies and of South Africa.

Together, these peoples comprise almost half of the world's population. With none of them have the majority of Americans any ties of race. But we are learning in this war that it is not racial classifications nor ethnological considerations which bind men together. It is shared concepts and kindred objectives.

We are learning that the test of a people is their aim, not their color. Even Hitler's high racial wall has been breached by the recognition of a common purpose in those "honorary Aryans," the Japanese.

We, too, have our natural allies. We must, now and hereafter, cast our lot as a nation with all those other peoples, whatever their race or color, who prize liberty as an innate right, both for themselves and for others. We must, now and hereafter, together with those peoples, reject the doctrine of imperialism which condemns the world to endless war.

**Races Don't Make Allies**

Let me emphasize once more that race and color do not determine what people are allies and what people are enemies in this struggle. In the East we have a plain example. Japan is our enemy because of her wanton and barbaric aggression upon weaker nations; because of the imperialistic doctrine by which she seeks to rule and enslave the world. Japan is our enemy because of the treacherous and unprovoked attacks by which she has launched each of her assaults in carrying forward her scheme of conquest.

China is our friend because, like us, she nourishes no dream of conquest; because she values liberty. She is our ally because, first among the nations, she resisted aggression and enslavement.

Here are two oriental peoples. One is our enemy; one is our friend. I tell you race and color have nothing to do with what we are fighting for today. Race and color do not determine at whose side we shall fight.

These are things the white race is learning through this war. Thees are things we needed to learn.

Even our enemy, Japan, has been able to shock our racial complacency. She has rudely awakened us to the fact that the white race is not a select race and enjoys no superior rights in combat merely because of past progress and ascendency. Where, a year ago, we were generally contemptuous of Japan as a possible enemy, we now recognize that we have encountered a formidable foe, against whom we must marshal our full strength.

Our Ally, China, has, by the same token, taught us a new and healthy humility. For we have seen her for almost five years, alone, with none of the equipment of modern warfare, defy that same formidable foe. And today her people still resist while we make ready to take our share in the struggle. Yes, the moral atmosphere in which the white race lives is changing. It is changing not only in our attitude toward the people of the Far East. It is changing here at home.

**Decries Attitude on Negroes**

It has been a long while since the United States had any imperialistic designs toward the outside world. But we have practiced within our own boundaries something that amounts to race imperialism. The attitude of the white citizens of this country toward the Negroes has undeniably had some of the unlovely characteristics of an alien imperialism—a smug racial superiority, a willingness to exploit an unprotected people.

We have justified it by telling ourselves that its end is benevolent. And sometimes it has been. But so sometimes have been the ends of imperialism. And the moral atmosphere in which it has existed is identical with that in which men—well-meaning men—could talk of "the white man's burden."

But that atmosphere is changing. Today it is becoming increasingly apparent to thoughtful Americans that we cannot fight the forces and ideas of imperialism abroad and maintain a form of imperialism at home. The war has done this to our thinking.

Emancipation came to the colored race in America as a war measure. It was an act of military necessity. Manifestly it would have come without war, in the slower process of humanitarian reform and social enlightenment. But it required a disastrous, internecine war to bring this question of human freedom to a crisis, and the process of striking the shackles from the slave was accomplished in a single hour.

So we are finding under the pressures of this present conflict that long-standing barriers and prejudices are breaking down. The defense of our democracy against the forces that threaten it from without has made some of its failures to function at home glaringly apparent.

Our very proclamations of what we are fighting for have rendered our own inequities self-evident. When we talk of freedom and opportunity for all nations the mocking paradoxes in our own society become so clear they can no longer be ignored.

**Chance for "a Better Life"**

Our old world is breaking to pieces. And with its break-up arises the opportunity to fashion a newer and a better life. As always in periods of profound change and struggle, those who contribute the most will have the most to do with fashioning the future.

It was not the cautious or the whiners or the self-interested or the fearful who shaped this country. It was the men and women who, through years of discouragement and privation, kept alive the spirit and the armies of the American Revolution. And when the struggle was won it was their faith in justice, their will to freedom that found expression in our Constitution. They shaped the course of the new nation.

And so it will be tomorrow. I tell you that the people who contribute the most to winning this war—the individual men and women, of whatever race, creed or color, the groups who serve and sacrifice, whether in military or civilian life—they are the people who will determine mankind's direction for generations.

You here today are leaders. You have been sore tried with many of the practices of our democracy. And it is right that you should be alert to every opportunity to remove the discriminations that exist against your people. But you will find your largest opportunity to help your people in leading them to give their utmost to the preservation and advancement of our democracy. Thus by serving greatly they will share greatly in building among us a society in which all men will have justice and a real freedom.

For with all its defects—and they are many—American democracy is the only sure foundation we know upon which a world of justice and freedom can be built.

I know I do not have to tell you this. For I know I look into the faces of men and women who love America totally.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Calif. Leaders At Odds Over Olson's Speech

## Claim Host President Cut Governor's Talk

By HARRY LEVETTE

LOS ANGELES—(ANP)—One of the many highlights of the NAACP convention here recently, a rostrum altercation between Assemblyman Augustus Hawkins and Atty. Thomas Griffith, president of the local branch, is still the subject of city-wide discussion. From what might have been considered a minor incident, constant repetition has swollen it to the extent that bitter animosities have arisen among certain leaders in opposing factions and may tinge future political activities.

Although the audience in general of near 12,000 did not realize anything was wrong, one of the most dramatic incidents that ever occurred took place just before the now historical speech of Wendell Willkie. Governor Cuthbert L. Olson, who had failed to be present for the highly advertised welcome address to the convention from the state of California, on Tuesday, put in his appearance at the closing mass meeting on Sunday. Contacting Griffith, Walter White, and Roy Wilkins, the state executive asked to make a short address before Willkie was introduced. This was granted, although there remained only 15 minutes until the CBS wire lines had to open to receive Willkie's speech. Columbia had donated 15 minutes for this which was to start at 3:15 sharp. Sound newsreels were also to be made and the cameras and blazing sun-arcs had already been set up and focussed.

But apparently because he was too lengthy at the start, with excuses for his absence at the Tuesday opening and laudation of his staunch supporter, Hawkins, he was about to cross the deadline, thus upsetting the whole setup. So hurriedly Griffith tip-toed across the stage and slipped a note to him, telling him that time was up. The governor then remarked, "I see my time is limited," and, closing, retired. According to politicians and others who were closely watching developments, Hawkins, although not a guest on the speaker's platform, rushed on and up to Griffith, noticeably angry, "You can't do that, you can't do that to our governor," he is said to have blurted out.

In explanations made later through the local press Griffith declared that the governor himself had specified the brief time that he wished for his remarks, and that regardless of all he could not allow a slip-up in the broadcast schedule.

42-1942

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

# Pickens Beats Walter White In NAACP Clash

APR 24 1942

## Executive Board Refuses To Fire Veteran Executive For Expressing Views Secretary Didn't Like

NEW YORK, April 23 (ANP)—After practically firing Dean William Pickens, director of branches now on leave to the U. S. Treasury department, for statements which the N. A. A. C. P. board of directors considered advocating segregation, the board at its meeting Monday voted merely to notify Pickens that the article in question "is contrary to the repeated stands taken by the association." Reading of a prepared statement by the dean in which he refused to back down from his original stand preceded the voting.

APR 24 1942

The statements which stirred up the trouble were contained in a column released early this year by the Associated Negro Press under the title, "Fort Huachuca and the 99th Pursuit Squadron," in which the dean declared that "the army is planning to win the war, in spite of segregation or of those who oppose army post and the 99th as efforts "that will make a dent in segregation." He also asserted that "segregation based on skin-color or eye-color is damned nonsense of course."

Following publication in the New York Amsterdam News, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary, wrote Pickens a letter telling him that on Feb. 9, the board stated it felt he "could not be reappointed to time of condemnation was when cold-blooded commanders from another part of the country were in charge. The Negro soldiers and their families hated them, and on a visit of a few days I learned to despise them, and I castigated them to the war department.—

"Similarly, at the 99th Pursuit Sqadron base at Tuskegee in January, colored men and officials asked: "Why does not some one tell the country how splendidly we are doing here? Why do they all try to depress us by abusing this airfield as an inefficient as well as a segregated training place? With my own eyes I saw that the government was not only spending millions of dollars to make a genuine airport and training base, but to make sure that the work was well-done they had put on the job on of the country's best firm of Negro contractors.

"Now, the last thing: You have received a few letters from people. I know because in a few cases, they sent me copies of their letters. Their copies were the first notices to me that they even intend to write. Some who saw me, said: 'Shall we write the NAACP?' My reply amounted to: 'You are grown. Use your own heads.'—I avoided newspapers religiously, except to say 'Thank you! for some generous word. For in their zeal for publicity, I know how newspapers may hurt an organization.

"I have never advocated segregation,—not because I would think that any other American who did or does advocate segregation, is a criminal who ought to be shot, but because I differ from him in opinion,—believing as I do that in the long run racial segregation is against the interests and the best destiny of America. While we are pursuing that destiny, which we shall not reach by the end of the present generation, we must continually adjust ourselves in some **modus vivendi** which will not set that destiny back. We are not a perfect nation, but when we move, we want to move forward, not backward. I do advocate, however, with all my heart the use of common sense in this greatest of all wars, and in this greatest mennace to the human and to the social security of black people in the history of the world."

**Public Protested 'Firing'**

Because of Pickens' prominence nationally and the general realization of his contributions to the success of the NAACP and racial advancement in general, a storm of protest arose when the board's action became known. Letters and telegrams of protest poured into national NAACP offices from all parts of the nation and Walter White and Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee institute, became involved in an open controversy. Pickens however, had no public statements to make.

As soon as the new navy policy was announced by Secy. Knox, the NAACP national office issued a statement saying it was "gratifying" to hear of the change and asserting that "any progress toward a more enlightened point of view is to be commended." At the same time branch associations were condemning the new policy with the Washington NAACP going so far as to demand that Knox resign. It was felt by friends of Pickens that the official NAACP stand actually was far in excess of the position for which Pickens was about to be ousted.

At the board meeting last Monday, the motion to merely notify Pickens that his stand differed from that officially taken by the NAACP was made by Cary Murphy, Baltimore, editor of the Afro-American newspaper, and seconded by Isadore Martin.

Prior to the vote, Pickens read a prepared statement to the board which told of his long association with the NAACP, the reason for this present connection with the treasury department, his fight against segregation and reiterated his praise of both Fort Huachuca and the 99th.

**Pickens Stood His Ground**

His statement said in part:

"I have been fighting for my race, never hostile to my country, for nearly half a hundred years. For 40 years I have repeatedly risked my life in the fight against undemocratic and unnecessary public discriminations based on race; 33 years of that time in the service of the association, the first 11 years without pay of any sort (while I was a college professor or official) and the last 22 years on whatever wages the board found it convenient to pay.

"Therefore it was not less astonishing to me than it seems to be to almost everybody else, when I received a letter from the secretary indicating that some of the board members who were at the February, 1942, meeting, were of the opinion that one article of mine after 40 years of article writing, had one phrase in it which advocated segregation.' The secretary's letter did not say one phrase, but I learned later from the newspapers and others that the criticized phrase was: that the 'army is planning to win the war, in spite of segregation or of those who oppose segregation.' The substance of impartial phrase seems to me, and always has seemed to me, so simply true that it hardly needs to be stated.

"I who wrote it, have some idea of what it means to say: in spite of the pros and cons on any domestic problem, it is the business of the army, especially in time of war, to win that war; that it is neither the duty nor the capacity of the army to settle our peace-time social problems, even in peace time that regardless of who favors segregation or who opposes it, all of us together must support the army in doing its job; and that this war, the greatest of all our wars, enhances the logic and the sense of that position. Pro-segregationists and anti-segregationists, peace-time opponents, should be war-time comrades. In that article it is very clearly indicated that the writer is with the anti-segregationists, but indicated only incidentally, for it did not seem necessary, after 40 years, to say so at all.—Our domestic struggles should not be abandoned, but should be tempered and directed in such wise as to give no aid or comfort or hope to the enemy.

"As it now happens, the greatest enemy of our country is also the greatest enemy of the Negro race. The situation calls for honesty for frankness, for straight-shooting, and no shenannigans. We do not abandon our domestic issues; we control them so that they may not betray us. If the whites are wise, they will relax their opposition to Negroes. If the Negroes are wise, they will not xepect the whites to do all the relaxing. Priorities must be given to the plans for the defense of the United States as a whole. No passion or emotion can shake the fact that no domestic issue, however dear to its own propagandists, can be more than secondary to the great national and international interests. Individual freedom naturally impresses the individual more, but his intelligence says that he cannot have it and lose national freedom.

"White Americans have the right to fight for their opinions; colored Americans have the right to fight for their opinions. In opposing opinions in a democracy, which is right and which is wrong? If both sides speak, both are right and the other is wrong. Minorities are likely to forget that majorities, in spite of their bigness, have the same right to expression. Majorities are likely to grow impatient and violent toward minorities. Democracy is the only form of government that gives minorities protection and a chance, until education and history may give the minority opportunity to justify its claims.

"Just two more things, briefly stated: First, why did I write "Fort Huachuca and 99th Pursuit Squadron?" In general I wrote it just as I had written thousands of other editorials in the last 25 years. But in particular, I wrote it because these two army posts are so competent, so impressive, and hope-inspiring; and in VERY particular, because the officers of those two posts, not the white officers pleaded: 'Mr. Pickens, why does not somebody tell the truth about this place? They come here and go away and only tell that it is a separate place for the training of colored troops, leaving the impression that it is a dump. Everybody knows already that it is a segregated institution, but none of our papers seem to know that Fort Huachuca is one of the best army posts in the United States.' So spoke Shirley Graham, colored USO official at Fort Huachuca, in December, 1941, and every Negro army officer and every Negro official of the auxiliary services, who spoke about it, backed her up.

"Besides that, I had my eyes and senses. Three times before I had visited Fort Huachuca and had written about it, once in condemnation and twice in praise. It is only coincidental, perhaps, but the time when it got from me the greatest praise was when two southern white men, one from Tennesse and the other from Alabama, were the heads of the fort, and their Negro soldiers were enthusiastically devoted to those two southern colonels. The

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

## DEAN PICKENS VINDICATED

THE National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has revoked its notice given Dean William Pickens on February 10, last, that the Associatioe would not rehire him as field secretary at the expiration of his leave for service with the United States Treasury Department. The notice of dismissal came as the result of an article written by Dean Pickens for the Associated Negro Press in which he praised the efficiency of the colored troops at Fort Huachuca and the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee, Ala. The article was interpreted as praise for the segregated policy of the Army, and contrary to the views repeatedly stated by the N. A. A. C. P., and approved by the board.

There were so many letters of protest from individual friends of Mr. Pickens against this harsh treatment after 22 years of service to the Association, the action taken on February 10, which virtually amounted to a dismissal, was considered hasty and was revoked.

APR 25 1942

Since that time, however, other officials have expressed personal opinions contrary to the policy of the Association, as witness

the case of Walter White, executive secretary, who last week joined with Communist friends in giving approval to the new jim crow policy of the Navy. But perhaps the one thing that caused the NAACP Board of Directors to change its mind was a statement submitted to the board by Mr. Pickens himself.

In this statement, Mr. Pickens points out that he had been writing articles and editorials for the Negro press for many years, and that it was geeerally understood that the views expressed therein were his own and not necessarily those of his employers. That for forty years he had repeatedly risked his life in the fight against undemocratic and unnecessary public discrimination based on race. In explaining why he wrote the particular article in question, he said:

"I wrote it because these two army posts ahe so competent, so impressive, and hope-inspiring; and in very particular, because the officers of these two posts, not the white officers, but the colored officers pleaded:,

"Mr. Pickens, why does not somebody tell the truth about this place? They come here and go away and only tell that it is a separate place for the training of colored troops, leaving the impression that it is a dump. Everybody knows already that it is a segregated institution, but none of our papers seem to know that Fort Huachuca is one of the best Army posts in the United States.'

APR 25 1942

Then in a statement of his creed, Mr. Pickens ended his letter as follows:

"I have never advocated segregation, —not because I would think that any other American who did or does advocate segregation is a criminal who ought to be shot, but because I differ from him in opinion,—believing as I do that in the long run racial segregation is against the interests and best destiny of America. While we are pursuing that destiny, which we shall not reach by the end of the present generation, we must continually adjust ourselves in some modus vivendi which will not set that destiny back. We are not a perfect nation, but when we move, we want to move forward, not backward. I do advocate, however, with all my heart the use of common sense in this greatest of all wars, and in this greatest menace to the human and to the social security of black people in the history of the world."

We are pleased that the Association saw fit to revoke its previous hasty action and agree with Mr. Pickens that common sense is the paramount need of both Caucasians and Negroes in dealing with the race question.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

## The Spirit of Tuskegee Versus the N. A. A. C. P.

APR 26 1942

That President Patterson of Tuskegee and Secretary White of the N. A. A. C. P. should fail to see eye to eye on the integration of Negroes in the armed forces of the nation is to be regretted, but it is not surprising. Tuskegee is the immortal expression of its founder, Booker Washington, and one cannot live at Tuskegee and fail to realize the inevitable evolution which solution of the American Problem must take.

Mr. White is expressing what Dr. Du-Bois felt and expressed a score of years ago, but now that Du Bois lives again in the heart of the South, he does not say the things he said before. Not that he is less sincere or courageous, but his intervening experiences have taught him the lesson of necessary compromise.

The tragedy of the situation, however, lies in the fact that both President Patterson and Secretary White are right and deep in their hearts they have precisely the same objective, but only differ in the means by which the end may be obtained.

Of one thing we are thorougly convinced, the leadership of the North cannot solve the problem for the more than three-fourths of the Negro people of the South. It may solve the problems of the North and help to solve the problems in the South, but those who understand and strive for a perfect solution of the problem in the South must live in the South. This is true because the living, throbbing heart of the South must be felt to be understood.

When asked how he had been able to exert such tremendous influence upon the people of India, Gandhi replied: 'I live with the people." And continuing, he added: "I never attempt to do anything until I am absolutely certain it is the will of God."

APR 26 1942

Leaders of people in America might learn something of the philosophy of the Indian seer. Bishops and leaders of the Negro churches can never do for the black people of the South what they need to do, until and unless they are willing to live in the South. And by the sheer power of their devotion and faith in God lift the people to higher levels of living and understanding.

We have the utmost faith in the N. A. A. C. P. and hold it in high esteem for the courageous fight it has made for its most worthwhile objectives. But Tuskegee Institute is the symbol of progress and uplift for the Negro in the South and President Patterson is a true representative of the spirit of Tuskegee. Secretary White and the N. A. A. C. P. should strive to walk with him, insofar as the South is concerned, for he is able and has demonstrated his courage to speak for the Negro in the South. This is not the time for division and quarreling among the leadership of our people. We should fight together, if we ever hope to win in this great conflict for full democracy.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

## NAACP SCORES CONNALLY AS NEW WORLD ARCHITECT

New York—A scorching letter to the editors of Life magazine for their statement in a feature on Tom Connally, Texas senator, that "Connally, rather than anyone in the executive branch of the government" will be the one to "trowel the new world into final shape," was sent by Walter White, NAACP secretary, last week.

APR 26 1942

"May God have mercy on the future of the United States and the world," Mr. White wrote, "if Life's statement be true."

"Connally's insufferable arrogance towards the Negroes of Texas and of the United States would make him the most disastrous choice imaginable in treweling a new world as representative of a great nation like the United States." Mr. White pointed out that Conally rose to power on the disfranchisement of white and Negro Texans.

APR 26 1942

He stated that World Wars I and II were caused in far greater measure than most white Americans yet realize by white racial arrogance and that this pride, coming before a fall, was in a large measure responsible for the debacles of Pearl Harbor and Singapore.

Conally's views are typical of the extreme of this arrogance, it was stated. "With his views towards non-white peoples of the United States and of the world he could practically insure World War III, provided the United Nations win World War II, and provided there is enough left of the world to fight another war over," Mr. White concluded.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

# THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

From President F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee, comes a note of thanks for a recent column in which we quoted him in criticism of Secretary Walter White, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In other words, Dr. Patterson meant what he said when he said that in spite of all the good work it has done, the NAACP "fails miserably" now in the "realm of practical judgment of Negroes in American life."

APR 12 1942

*Yesterday we had the pleasure of a brief talk with famed Stanley High, writer, idealist and practical humanitarian. It was interesting to hear him speak of "the new morality" which is to be hoped for out of the mess of murder and betrayal into which the world has fallen. It was interesting, also, to guess that Dr. High recognizes so clearly the need of a world in which there are moral concepts which will be respected and served that he is not dogmatic about the exact nature of the concepts.*

42-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# NAACP Elects 16 To National Board

JAN 13 1942

NEW YORK—(SNS)— Eighteen members of the national Board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People were elected at the thirty-third annual meeting of the Association in the New York office, Monday, January 5.

They are: Mrs. Lillian A. Alexander, New York; Louis C. Blount, Detroit, Michigan; Harry E. Davis, Cleveland, Ohio; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, Okla.; Dr. John Haynes Holmes, New York; Hon. Herbert Lehman, New York; Alfred Baker Lewis, Peekskill, New York; Eugene M. Martin, Atlanta, Ga.; Isadore Martin, Philadelphia, Pa.; Miss L. Pearl Mitchell, Cleveland, Ohio; Hon. Charles Poletti, New York; T. G. Nutter, Charleston, W. Va.; Mrs. Amy E. Spingarn, New York; Dr. E. W. Taggart, Birmingham, Ala.; Dr. John M. Tinsley, Richmond, Va.; Major Robert E. Treman, Ithaca, New York; Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago, Ill.

JAN 13 1942

The three new members of the NAACP board are Dr. John B. Hall of Boston; Dr. John M. Tinsley, Richmond, and Bishop W. J. Walls, Chicago.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# Asked to Explain Article

MAR 6 - 1942

## Veteran Official To Have Hearing On April 13

NEW YORK.—Dean William Pickens, veteran staff member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now on leave of absence with the U. S. treasury department has not been fired from his position with the N. A. A. C. P., the official release from that organization said this week.

Several newspapers published last week that Dean Pickens had been dismissed because of the contents of a syndicated column entitled "Pursuit Squadron," written from Tuskegee institute.

The N.A.A.C.P. release made this comment about the reported dismissal of Mr. Pickens:

"In the column, as printed in the newspapers, were some assertions about racial segregation generally, and particularly about racial segregation in the army, which caused the board of directors at its regular meeting, February 9, to vote that Mr. Pickens in this article had taken "a position directly opposite to that maintained by the Association." The official language of the motion, as voted, follows:

MAR 6 - 1942

"That Mr. Pickens be notified that his stand on the matter of segregation in the United States army is so contrary to the repeated stand taken by the N.A.A.C.P. and officially taken by the Association's board of directors that the board feels he cannot be reappointed to the executive staff; that Mr. Pickens be informed of his rights under the resolution passed by the board at this meeting."

MAR 6 - 1942

"According to the resolution on tenure of office for executive staff members adopted by the board at the February meeting, any executive, when notified of a possible dismissal for cause, shall be given an opportunity for a hearing and appeal to the board of directors.

"Upon receipt of the official notice of the board's action at its meeting, February 9, Mr. Pickens offered to appear at either the March 9 or April 13 meeting of the board, and it was agreed that he should appear April 13."

Pickens has been on the staff of the N. A. A. C. P. for 20 years or more, first as field secretary, and then as director of branches. He was given a leave of absence last year to work with the U. S. Defense savings staff of the U. S. Treasury.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Asks Directors Of N.A.A.C.P. To Move Offices

MAR 7 - 1942

## Washington Is Logical Place, Leader Suggests

WASHINGTON —(ANP) —Calling upon the board of directors of the NAACP to look around and see "the necessity of making a decision that will largely determine much of its future value to the group," C. Herbert Marshall, former president of the local branch, suggests in a letter to that body that the entire office of a great portion of it be moved from New York to Washington, D. C. for the "duration."

MAR 7 - 1942

Mr. Marshall's letter, dated Feb. 25, requests that it be fully circulated among members of the board so they may have an opportunity to express their opinions.

Long opposed to the retention of the main office in New York, so far removed from the scene of most important movements concerning the Negro, Mr. Marshall has frequently expressed his opinion that the group could best be served by bringing the office to the capital city.

WIDER CONTROL

"There are few people who are not conscious of the increasing wider control and influence that the federal government has begun to exert in the lives of individual citizens in the past few years," his letter says. "This has been brought about by the fact that our whole economic system has been greatly disrupted and the federal government has had to direct certain fundamental social changes. But in the last two years the present world conflict has augmented this trend even more, until today it is only he that will not see, that refuses to acknowledge that Washington now is not only the center of the nation, but the abex of whatever democratic idealism there is left for the world at large.

MAR 7 - 1942

"In the face of such terrific changes my position is that all organizations which are concerned with certain basic social changes must of necessity revise some of their techniques. And it is with this idea in mind that I hold that the national office of the NAACP must take steps immediately to move, either all of its office to the nation's capital, or a very important segment thereof.

WOULD SEEM WISE

"I do not make this statement without the full appropriation of the work that must continue to be done throughout the 48 states. On the other hand, much of what will happen to the Negro population throughout the nation is daily being decided in Washington. If that be true, what will it profit us to wait until these laws have been unwisely conceived and then try to devise checks and balances for injustices that will be committed in the states?

"In the light of these facts, it would seem most wise, if the NAACP hopes to hold the interest and faith of the Negro population, that they have at the nation's capital in these crucial times the most potent representative they have. For certainly if the representatives of both existing and non-existent democractic nations feel today that they must center their acivities here, rather than in South America, how much more important is it for us to move our representative a matter of two or three hundred miles."

Dr. Marshall, well known local physician, has served a large number of community interests and has frequently declared himself on this position.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

# Dean Pickens Asked To Explain Column To NAACP Directors

MAR 7 - 1942

Dean William Pickens, veteran staff member of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now on leave with the U. S. Treasury department, has not been fired from his position with the N. A. A. C. P., as has been reported by some newspapers.

Dean Pickens wrote a column entitled "Pursuit Squadron", datelined from Tuskegee, Ala., and carried in several newspapers January 31.

MAR 7 - 1942

In the column, were some assertions about racial segregation generally and particularly about racial segregation in the Army, which caused the board of directors at its regular meeting February 9 to vote that Mr. Pickens in this article had taken "a position directly opposite to that maintained by the Association." The official language of the motion, as voted follows:

"That Mr. Pickens be notified that his stand on the matter of segregation in the United States Army is so contrary to the repeated stand taken by the N. A. A. C. P. and officially taken by the Association's Board of Directors that the Board feels he cannot be reappointed to the executive staff; that Mr. Pickens be informed of his rights under the resolution passed by the Board at this meeting."

MAR 7 - 1942

According to the resolution on tenure of office for executive staff members adopted by the board at the February meeting, any executive, when notified of a possible dismissal for cause, shall be given an opportunity for a hearing and appeal to the board of directors.

Upon receipt of the official notice of the board's action at its meeting February 9, Mr. Pickens offered to appear at either the March 9 or April 13 meeting of the board, and it was agreed that he should appear April 13.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

# Negro Citizens of Sikeston Organize N.A.A.C.P. Branch

MAR 6 - 1942

SIKESTON, Mo. — Sikeston has determined to try to protect itself against another lynching! Negroes in that town, where the lynching of Cleo Wright by a mob of 300 whites, occurred Sunday, January 25, have formed a branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Officers have been elected and the branch notified the national office that it is ready for action. Officers are Rev. S. V. Wolfe, president; Professor Joseph E. Gaines, vice-president; the Rev. Kater E. Crump, corresponding secretary; J. C. Dancler, recording secretary, and G. W. Scott, treasurer.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Jail Former Officer Who Slugged N.A.A.C.P. Lawyer

MAR 3 - 1942

NASHVILLE, Tenn. —(SNS) — Leon A. Ransom, member of the national legal committee of the NAACP and acting dean of Howard University law school, was attacked in the hall on the sixth floor of the Davidson county courthouse house here at four o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, February 26.

Dick Fessey, a former deputy sheriff who made the assault was arrested on charges of aggrivated assault and battery and released February 27 on $1,000 bond. The trial on the attack is set for next week.

The attack came when Ransom walked out into the hall from the courtroom where he was sitting with Z. Alexander Looby, local NAACP attorney, on a case involving the exclusion of Negroes from a jury. As he stepped out, Fessey rushed at him and knocked his glasses off. When the scuffle began, Negroes who would have aided Ransom were held back by a former constable (white) named Hill, who drew his gun and shouted: "We are going to teach these northern Negroes not to come down here raising fancy court questions."

MAR 3 - 1942

Ransom suffered a swollen jaw, bruises about the head and face, and a skinned nose and temple. He was at the time not engaged in the University of Tennessee case, for which he went to Nashville, but was assisting Looby in a hearing. There was no bitterness during the hearing, the NAACP said, and Fessey had no connection with the case.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C

## NAACP Plans Office In Washington, D. C.

New York.—Plans for an office of the NAACP to be set up in Washington, D. C., were submitted to the Association's board of directors, Monday, March 9, by a committee headed by William H. Hastie.

## WALTER WHITE'S EGO UNDERMINING NAACP

Observer Courier
MAR 21 1942

Dear Editor:

The trumped-up charge that Pickens advocated segregation in his commendatory statement on the Tuskegee Air Base was clearly an effort to squeeze Pickens out of the NAACP.

Walter White's ego is undermining the effectiveness of the NAACP. This organization has shown itself to be an effective instrument of protest against injustice in the courts and discriminations which have an implied state and federal sanction. The decisions it has been able to obtain from the Supreme Court in regard to these have been significant and far-reaching. When, however, it attempts to carry its militant and uncompromising procedure into the realm of practical adjustment of Negroes in American life, it fails miserably.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

This is inevitable because the very nature of progress is a give and take affair. The extent to which White has been able to get the official ear in Washington in terms of appointment to key positions has been practically nil through the appointment of ineffectuals who have been able to do little except protest any proferred adjustment short of what they deemed was complete democratic integration. Very laudable indeed but we get nothing.

It is time that thinking Negroes who are concerned about the progress of the race rather than the progress of individuals should ask the NAACP to stick to the phase of race pleading for which it has recognition and cease muddying the water by attempting to direct the overall strategy for the Negro group. If this is done there are plenty of other organizations and local groups that can wisely follow up the far reaching decisions which the NAACP secures and develop them under such advance and advantages possible in a given situation.

This will both immediately and in the long run prove better than a militant stalemate which gets nothing for the Negro and leaves crystallized determined attitudes that the future shall be equally as unproductive of favorable results.

F. D. PATTERSON
President, Tuskegee Institute.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

# NAACP Has Answer for Patterson

MAR 28 1942

**Association Advises Tuskegee President It Will Continue to Oppose Army Jim Crow**

**Dr. F. D. Patterson Characterized as "Half a Loaf" Leader**

MAR 28 1942

**Southerners Glad to Support Colored Advocates of Jim Crow**

Attack of Dr. Frederick D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee, upon Walter White and the NAACP, published last week, brought into the open the bitterness which exists between those who advocate and those who oppose jim crowism in the U.S. army.

MAR 28 1942

Immediate cause of the Patterson attack was the NAACP notice to William Pickens that the association disapproved his stand on army segregation and would not rehire him.

The Tuskegee president interpreted the NAACP board's action as an attempt by Secretary Walter White to squeeze Pickens out and he added "Walter White's ego is undermining the effectiveness of the NAACP."

**Failing Miserably, He Says**

Dr. Patterson said the association's program to have colored people integrated into American life on the same basis as other citizens was laudable, was impractical and was failing miserably.

First reaction to the Patterson letter in the New York NAACP office was regret that Dr. Patterson should choose this war period as a time for public agitation.

Association spokesmen said the Pickens case was a family matter which the NAACP can settle without outside help and the board's hearing next month will be conducted wisely and justly.

**Say Patterson Piqued**

The public attack upon Mr. White, it was said, indicated Dr. Patterson "was piqued because Mr. Roosevelt is more inclined to listen to Democrats than to Republicans and because the political mantles of Dr. Washington and Dr. Moton had not fallen on you."

The NAACP made public correspondence between Mr. White and Dr. Patterson and declared that "the War Department was considering admission of qualified colored candidates to air training schools when Dr. Patterson asked for a jim-crow school at Tuskegee.

**Southerners Delighted**

"Southerners and others in the War Department opposed to treating colored people like everybody else were delighted because from that time on they could truthfully say that a colored leader, the head of Tuskegee, had asked for segregated air corps training.

"Once again enemies of full citizenship for the colored people were able to use those who would be satisfied with half a loaf to create an illusion of division in our ranks."

Correspondence between Mr. White and Dr. Patterson included:

MAR 28 1942

**White-Patterson Correspondence**

1. Telegram dated January 3, 1941, from Dr. Patterson asking Mr. White to arrange for him a "conference on aviation with (Assistant Secretary of War) Patterson, Hastie and yourself."

2. Telegram dated January 4, 1941, in which Mr. White advised Dr. Patterson that before he attempted to arrange the conference he wished him to understand that he, Mr. White, "must oppose any proposal for segregated training of colored" and asked Dr. Patterson to advise further.

3. Telegram, dated January 4, from Dr. Patterson in which he informed Mr. White that he "regard (ed) question of segregation as academic and unnecessary to be considered in conference."

4. Telegram dated January 6, 1941, in which Mr. White informed Dr. Patterson that participation by the NAACP or himself as a representative was inappropriate in a conference asking for segregation.

5. Telegram dated January 17, 1941, to Judge Hastie, Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, in which NAACP vigorously protested surrender of the War Department to the segregation pattern.

42-1942

Atlanta, Ga., World
October 31, 1942

# NAACP Demands FEPC Control Of AFL Rail Unions

## Brotherhoods Are Special Target Of Organization

NEW YORK, N. Y. —(SNS)— Calling the attention of Malcolm MacLean, chairman of President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice to the existence of color bars in A. F. L. union constitutions, by laws and rituals, the NAACP demanded this week an FEPC investigation of the fifteen non-operating unions of the Railway Employment Department of AFL who have proposed the establishment of closed shop.

Labelling the proposed closed shop agreement as illegal and as a definite threat of race discrimination in the indispensable defense industry, the NAACP quoted to William L. Green and to Dr. McLean the 1934 Amendment to the Railway Labor Act which reads:

"No carrier, its officers or agents shall require any person seeking employment to sign any contract or agreement promising to join or not to join a labor organization."

"The railroads," declared the N. A. A. C. P., "are not the peculiar property of selfish lily-white labor unions which make a mockery of our government's claim we are fighting for the four freedoms."

# Student NAACP Conference To Open At Clark Friday

## Many Leaders To Address Meeting In Capital City

"Daily World"

While debate progresses in the U. S. Senate over a bill to draft 18 and 19 year-olds into the army, final plans are being completed here for the Fourth Annual Student Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at which, from October 30th to November 1st, "The War and Post War Problems for Negro Youth" will be discussed.

Other topics to be covered at the conference which will draw youth from all over the country are: Negro Youth and the Franchise, Minority Strategy in War Time, Negro Youth and Civil Liberties and Negro Youth and Jobs. Rose Mae Withers, Secretary Southern Division, National Student Conference, YWCA; Richmond, Virginia; T. Rupert Broady Assistant in Research Department Tuskegee Institute; Arthur D Shores, Birmingham attorney; Dr J. W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary; Frances H. Williams, Special Secretary, Southern Workers' Defense League; Dr Forrester B. Washington, Director Atlanta University School of Social Work; T. M. Alexander, Atlanta; Charles H. Houston, Attorney, Washington, D. C.; W. S Allen, Director, National Defense Training School at Tuskegee; Reverend James H. Robinson, Pastor, Church of the Master, New York City; and Madison S. Jones Jr., Youth Director, NAACP will be among the discussion leaders.

At the opening meeting Friday evening, October 30, the following speakers will appear: Dr. Buell Gallagher, president Talledega College; Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College; and Paul Murray, student chairman, NAACP student conference.

Atlanta, Ga.

The sessions on Saturday, October 31st, will be given over to the plenary session, panel discussions, a performance by the Verse Speaking Choir of Clark College and the annual conference dance. A unique feature of this day's happenings will be a general assembly of all panel discussions on Saturday afternoon, presided over by Reverend James H. Robinson, of New York City and member of the National Board of Directors of the NAACP.

Sunday, November 1st, the last day of the conference, will feature the regular business sessions in the morning and the annual church service for delegates. Reverend James H. Robinson will

Atlanta, Ga., World
October 30, 1942

# NAACP Youth Conference Starts Today

## More Than 200 Representatives Are Expected

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

The keynote address by Dr Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega College, in Matthew Davage auditorium, Clark College this evening at 8 o'clock, will mark the official opening of the three-day meeting of the fourth annual Youth Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Delegates will begin registering at Clark College at noon today and according to advance information, more than 200 representatives of NAACP youth chapters scattered over the country are expected.

There will be an advisory committee meeting at the college this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

**RECEPTION THIS EVENING**

Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College, will deliver the welcome address this evening, and following the program to which all Atlantans are invited, a reception for delegates will be held in the Clark College girls' dormintory

Following an eight o'clock breakfast Saturday morning, a plenary session will be held at 9:30 a. m Panel discussions are to get underway at 10:30 a. m. Saturday and topics to be discussed are "Post War Problems for Negro Youth," "Negro Youth and the Franchise," "Minority Strategy in War Time," "Negro Youth and Civil Liberties" and 'Negro Youth and Jobs:"

The Rev. James H. Robinson, member of the NAACP's national board, will preside over a general assembly of all panels Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Prof. E. Luther Brookes, of the Clark faculty, and the Rev. W. R. Wilkes, president of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP, are scheduled to speak Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Davage auditorium. The verse-speaking choir of Clark will appear on pragram at 8 o'clock Saturday night in a pageant titled: "A Ballot for Americans."

The conference dance for delegates will be held Saturday night at 9:30 o'clock in the Clark recreation room.

The Gammon Seminary Octet will render musical numbers tonight and Saturday evening.

**BUSINESS SESSION SUNDAY MORNING**

The business session will be conducted Sunday morning, starting at 8:30 o'clock, at which time resolutions will be read, time and place of the next conference selected, and officers and advisory committee elected.

The Rev. Charles A. Davis, of Gammon Theological Seminary, will preside at church services schduled to be held Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in Davage auditorium and the Rev. James H. Robinson, of New York, will deliver the sermon. The Philharmonic Society of Clark College will sing at morning and afternoon services Sunday.

At the closing assembly Sunday afternoon, starting at 2:30 o'clock, Thurgood Marshall, special cousel for the NAACP, wil address the body, and, remarks will be made by Madison S. Jones, Jr., youth director for the organization.

Mr. Jones will address Clark students at the 11 o'clock chapel hour this morning.

Members of the Clark youth branch said churches and clubs in Atlanta are expected to send delegates to the conference.

Other personalities scheduled to appear here during the conference are Rose Mae Withers, secretary of the southern division of the National Student Conference, YWCA; T. Rupert Broady, of Tuskegee, Institute; Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, Alabama attorney; Prof. J. W. Nicholson, of Gammon; Frank McCallister, of the Southern Workers' Defense League, Atlanta; Prof. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work; T. M. Alexander, insurance broker; Charles H. Houston, Washington, D. C. attorney; W. S. Allen, of Tuskegee, Institute; Prof. R. S. Guptill, of Gammon; Prof. W. R. Chivers, of Morehouse College, and Martin Harvey, dean of men at Clark.

# NAACP Youth Ask End of Discrimination

NOV 9 - 1942

The Daily Worker

NOV 9 - 1942

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 8.—Pledging their full energies for a speedy and complete victory over fascism, more than 200 delegates attending the fourth annual student National Advancement Association for Colored People conference in a strongly-worded resolution called for a post-war world "in which Indians, Far Easterners, Africans and Negro Americans shall be free together with all mankind."

The stirring resolution—a charter of Negro youth — was read and adopted at the concluding session of the conference held in the Davage Auditorium of Clark College.

"We, Negro youth," it declared, "hereby affirm the just aspirations which our peoples have always had for full freedom and complete manhood status as Americans. We recognize that the achievement of these aspirations is bound up in every way with the cause of victory of the United Nations over the Axis. We, therefore, pledge our full energies for a speedy and complete victory in the war in which our country is now engaged.

"Our brothers in the armed forces and we who reman on the home front, fight and work for a world in which all peoples, regardless of race, creed, or previous condition, shall determine their own destiny—a world in which Indians, Far Easterners, Africans and Negro Americans shall be free together with all mankind.

"This must mean an end to discrimination," the charter declared, "an end to lynching, and an end to the poll tax. It is the responsibility of the government, the trade unions, Negro and white, adults and young people, individually and collectively to see that these inequalities are eradicated now to insure the fullest mobilization of the manpower and womanpower of the Negro people and all people and defeat fascism."

NOV 9 - 1942

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

# Talladega President Assails Snobs Within the Negro Race

NOV 7 - 1942

ATLANTA, Ga.—The snobs within the Negro race, those who draw lines of caste, skin color and station in life, were taken to task here as the fourth annual Student Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People held its sessions over the past weekend.

The attack on intra-racial prejudice was made by Dr. Buell B. Gallagher, president of Talladega College, in his keynote address Friday evening, to be followed Sunday by an onslaught against the Uncle Toms who are still defending segregation, explaining it and reconciling themselves to "the policy of segregation and discrimination," in the words of Attorney Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP.

Dr. Gallagher laid a great deal of importance on fraternities and sororities which he considered in the forefront of the "divisive" forces within the Negro race as they put premium on money, skin color and prestige, rather than on real worth.

**Sees Color Lines Drawn**

"The divisive sword of color prejudice which the white man has forged thrusts itself through the Negro group, separating the light skinned from the dark, the straight haired from the kinky," he charged. "With notable exceptions the social circles of every city and hamlet, from Beale street to Lenox avenue, are organized along the lines of color.

"Talk about race prejudice," he exclaimed. "Pride of color is just as vicious when it is present in a Negro as it is in the other person."

Both intellectual snobbery and class distinctions were charged to the Greek letter societies in the colleges.

"If one-half the thought and energy and devotion now given to the national fraternal organizations and to the local campus cliques could be given to the youth chapters of the NAACP, we would begin to win the battles of the third front—the struggle for democracy within the racial group," he declared.

**Introduces Triple V's**

This led to Dr. Gallagher's introduction of the Triple V—Victory Abroad, Victory at Home, and Victory Against Intra-racial Prejudice.

Although he discussed the manner in which Negro youth is reacting to the war, the Talladega president returned to the matter of class divisions within the race.

"The termites of the race bore from within, eating the timbers of racial solidarity, spreading their false notions of class divisions," he asserted. "They set the rich against the poor and the poor against the rich, and the middle class against both, and the intellectual against all three."

Attorney Marshall was vehement in declaring that the Negro should not retreat from his struggle to be a full-fledged citizen in the United States. He said, if democracy is the thing we are fighting for, there can be no freezing of democracy here under the false illusion that only a foreign victory is important.

**Assails Two Governors**

In turn, he attacked Governor Talmadge of Georgia and Governor Dixon of Alabama and challenged the young delegates "to go out and think, work and fight."

Officers elected for the ensuing year are: A. Otis Wells, chairman, Virginia Union University; Walter Sutler, first vice chairman, Talladega College; Gloria Morgan, secretary, West Virginia State College; Elizabeth Alford, assistant secretary, Tuskegee Institute. Executive members at large are: Robert Watts, Morgan College; Thelma Scott, Clark; John Powe, Dillard; Robert Powers, Morehouse; Grace White, Stowe College.

# YOUTH SEEN FACING REAL CHALLENGES

## Unity In Own Ranks Needed

Nov. 13, 1942

ATLANTA, Ga. Nov. 6— (By A. OTIS WELLS)—The interest of the many delegates from the students chapters of the NAACP was focused upon the various problems arising out of the war which concerned the Negro and the solution or motivated effort toward solving them now and making the postwar era more secure for the pursuit of democratic ideals between the races. The fourth annual Youth Conference of the NAACP was the resourceful ground of interest as it convened on the Clark College campus, Atlanta, Georgia, October 31 to November 1, 1942.

**RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED**

The South Section of the N. A. C. P. adopted general resolutions citing the necessity for continuing efforts to wipe out segregation and also urged the adoption of the third front—democracy within the race—THE TRIPLE V. In this connection, Dr. Buell G. Gallagher admonished the youths and all people to have dominion over intellectual snobbery, as well as to fight for the four freedoms and to concentrate efforts upon the democratic way of life for all people. The demand was made for the abolishment of the poll tax and the education of the people in voting.

In speaking of the prejudices which promote problems for the Negro in the war, he called attention to the fact that the prejudices and segregations were not just newly born nor did they exist only in the white race. As further declared that prejudice in one race is just as vicious as it is in the other, and that it has been cultivated by intellectual snobbery which has emanated from the college sororities and fraternities.

In order to solve the problems for the Negro in these times and for those to follow Dr. Gallagher admonished the youth and all people to have dominion over intellectual snobbery as well as to fight for the four freedoms and to concentate all effort upon the democratic way of life for all people. He urged the adoption of a third front—democracy within the race—the triple V.

On Saturday morning the different panel discussions were held and were participated in with an enthusiastic approach.

Rev. W. R. Wilkes, Allen Temple, Atlanta, told the youth that he did not feel sorry that they had problems to solve because they would always have problems and warned them not to look for freedom to be handed down to them from heaven because all people have to fight for freedom.

Prof. E. Luther Brookes of Clark College, who was the second speaker, urged the youth to make friends with all minority groups and people whose problems are the same and to work together to solve the problems for all in a democracy for all.

On Sunday morning Rev. James H. Robinson of the Church of the Master, New York, delivered the message on "Christianity Today in the Light of Tomorrow."

**Hit Discrimination**

The closing assembly of the conference was held Sunday afternon at 3:00 P. M. at which time Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsell NAACP, gave the address. In a stragihtforward manner and with forceful attack Mr. Marshall fervently stated that the Negro is willing to fight in the war but, like others, he wants something back for what he is doing. He brought attention to bear upon the fact that the people at the top are holding up the war efforts through segregation in the army, navy, women's divisions and civilian issues.

**Challenges Youth To Fight**

He challenged the Negro youth to fight for the right to live and fight for federal security against mob violence and called upon their courage that no matter what happens they will not accept second class citizenship.

The resolutions of the conference were read at this closing assembly by Madison S. Jones, Jr., youth director of the NAACP. They were presented in charter form as demands of the Negro youth. These demands were detailed measures soliciting the participation and coperation of the youth to end discrimination, the subjugation of peoples to eliminate facist enslavements in war and postwar aims. In Negro Youth and the franchise, the demand was made for the abolishment of the poll tax and the education of people in voting. A concerted appeal was proclaimed in the resolutions for the full integration of the Negro in local and national labor unions and the use of radio, press and public forums in minority strategy in war time. Further education was advocated in Negro youth and civil liberties of the respective rights of the Negro, the acquisition of Negro representation on jury panels and the protestation of segregation in all its phases. The encouragement of technical and vocational training was demanded so that economic security of the Negro would insure political and social security.

Music for the conference was furnished by the Gammon Male Octet of Gammon Theological Seminary and the Philharmonic Society of Clark College.

Mr. A. Otis Wells, Virginia Union University Senior from Washington, D. C., was elected Chairman of the Youth Section selected for second vice-chairman; Miss Gloria Morgan, secretary; Miss Elizabeth Alford, assistant secretary.

42-1942

Birmingham, Ala. News
January 5, 1942

# Negroes Are Militantly Pressing Their Wants, Association Is Told

NEW YORK—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was told at its annual meeting Monday that increasing militancy and unity of American Negroes in their demands for full equality in the life of the nation was an outstanding and bright note in 1941.

Walter White, secretary of the association, said that "while the United States became the chief producer of instruments of war for democratic nations fighting against totalitarianism, and later a belligerent, American Negroes became more than ever united in their demands for fair and equal treatment in the war and other efforts."

White said one of the most important gains was President Roosevelt's executive order of last June 25 banning racial discrimination in employment and job training for defense industry, and the establishment of the committee on fair employment practice.

White credited this largely to the "march-on-Washington committee," the Negro press, and cooperating organizations "for having brought about official recognition of American industry's undemocratic refusal to employ skilled and semi-skilled Negro labor."

White's report deplored race clashes at army camps and protested navy restrictions on service of Negroes in any except the mess division.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the association, reported that more requests for legal assistance were received than in any previous year.

The meeting was advised that the 10 leading branches of the association in number of members are: Detroit, Baltimore, Chicago, Washington, D. C., Philadelphia, Boston, Los Angeles, Richmond, Va., Pittsburgh and Cleveland. Other branches having more than 1,000 members are St. Louis, New York City, Birmingham and Wilmington, Del.

Knoxville, Tenn. Journal
February 6, 1942

# 900 Enroll In Negro Organization

The local membership drive for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People closed Tuesday night with 900 members enrolled, the Rev. B. B. Evans, chairman, reported.

The goal, originally set for 1200, is expected to be reached at the first regular meeting of the organization Monday at the Carnegie Library on Vine Avenue.

"It has been the most successful campaign ever held by the Negroes of this city," Mr. Evans said yesterday. His statement was echoed by Mrs. David Lampkin, field secretary for NAACP, who left last night for Pittsburgh.

Team captains for the membership drive were Mrs. Pearl Franklin and Mrs. Mildred Netherland in the women's division, and L. F. Sinclair and C. L. Kelly in the men's division.

The NAACP will meet each month on the second Monday night, Mr. Evans said.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

FEB 28 1942

## NAACP to Give Pickens Bum's Rush

I have it on good authority that the august N.A.A.C.P. is heating the pot to boil the Honorable William Pickens in oil and to ship his bones to oblivion, as far as his connection with that organization is concerned.

This is a tragic turn of events which causes me great concern. Mr. Pickens has on his desk, according to my spies, a summons to appear before the board of the association in New York to show cause why he should not be read out of the lodge of official spokesmen of the race.

The gentleman's crime is that during his speech-making tour on behalf of the U.S. Treasury, as a defense bond salesman, he has been guilty of utterances diametrically opposed to the policies advocated by the N.A.A.C.P.

**Mr. Pickens is alleged to have said: "This man's army is not planning to break or make segregation; it is planning to win a war, in spite of those who oppose segregation."** FEB 28 1942

He probably has said other things just as true and just as sensible, but, of course, expressions based on a practical appraisal of the situation are taboo in N.A.A.C.P. circles. Thus, it appears, he has got to go.

**Choice of Treasons**

Mr. Pickens, it seems, had his choice of two brands of "treason"—to the government or to the N.A.A.C.P.

In order to induce people to buy bonds, he has to gloss over some of the actual practices of the Federal Government.

He naturally could not be expected to go about drumming up trade by condemning the firm for which he is working. That would be not only poor salesmanship, but would be downright dishonorable practice.

But it seems that he was only on furlogh from the N.A.A.C.P. and during his tenure as a drummer, the latter organization holds some sort of priority lien on his sales talk by which he is obligated to ride his oratorical steed in two directions at the same time. This was too much to expect.

**The tragic angle, of course, is that Mr. Pickens's decapitation by the swivel-chair gladiators will undoubtedly rob the race of another stalwart who, in his more daring days, put in some pretty good licks for the cause of racial progress.**

Is all this to be disregarded—his years of taking it on the chin, the sacrifices that any and every man must make who dares to go to the forefront for this ungrateful, benighted race of ours?

**Duty vs. Allegiance**

Is he to be stripped of his medals and of his insignia, and be forced to turn in his sword, and be given a dishonorable discharge to go and die in disgrace because he found it difficult to reconcile a duty to his government in a time of peril with his allegiance to his race? FEB 28 1942

Is he, too, to be ridden on a pole into that abyss to which the powers that be in the N.A.A.C.P. dispatched such valiants as Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the late James Weldon Johnson and Robert Bagnall?

Is this to be the ultimate reward of all who digress from the "holy writ?" Who will be left to carry on?

**No Reward for Service**

Where will we get the rookies to fill the ranks if we establish the policy that the only reward for a life-time of service is to be ingratitude and punishment at the whim of those who have sat behind their desks while the more venturesome have gone forth to do battle with the foe?

Just who composes the executive board of the N.A.A.C.P., and by what token has it the right to appropriate unto itself a dictatorship on what course the colored group in America shall take in this emergency?

I may not agree with everything that Mr. Pickens or any other professional racial spokesman has to say, but I would defend his right to say it.

**If the N.A.A.C.P. gives its field secretary the bum's rush, it will certainly give credence to that saying, "There is nothing more intolerant than an alleged liberal."**

I know not what course Mr Pickens will take in this case, but if he wants a suggestion, I would advise that he get on with his business of selling bonds

FEB 28 1942

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

## DEAN PICKENS AND THE NAACP

REPORTS ARE CURRENT that Dean William Pickens will be dropped from the staff of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when his leave of absence expires in May, largely because in his capacity as a special agent for the Treasury Department he has been advocating that the Negro forget his special grievances for the time being and unite with other Americans in winning the war. MAR 7 - 1942

We fail to see how Mr. Pickens, as a government employee, can use any other argument in his job of selling defense bonds, and stamps for the government. Certainly, he can't recite all the discriminations and jim-crowism visited on the Negro in a public meeting and after getting his audience real sore, appeal to them to support the war effort by buying bonds and stamps. That would be the wrong approach. MAR 7 - 1942

If the N.A.A.C.P. had followed the same procedure they are reported adopting in the Pickens' case, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois would have been forced to resign in the last war, since he advocated the same policy in his now famous "Close Ranks" editorial of 23 years ago.

The only persons who are in position to voice their criticisms of the government in times of war without unpleasant reactions are those who are not on the government payroll in any way. Dean Pickens was probably making a sales talk for government bonds when he is reported to have urged 100 percent unity of the Negro behind the government. He was doing only what hundreds of other Americans, white and colored, are doing—rationalizing about the war.

We think the N.A.A.C.P. would be making a mistake if they ignored the long record of service to the organization Dean Pickens has

rendered, and gave him a "dishonorable" discharge because his present militancy is now incompatible with his government job.' If the war lasts long enough, many militant members and workers for the N.A.A.C.P. will have to change their critical attitude toward governmental discrimination and conform to the program of a united front, just as the Communists, once so critical of this "imperialistic" war have done an "about face" since Germany attack Russia.

We dare say that Dean Pickens, through his eloquence and willingness to go anywhere and talk at any time as a champion of his race has done as much as any one individual to build up the membership of the N.A.A.C.P. to its present size. His being dropped from the staff as a result of a single incident seems to us both ungrateful and foolish.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# Alabamans, Georgians To Hear Walter White

MAR 19 1942

NEW YORK—(S N S)—Returning to New York for two weeks after a tour of California and Texas where he visited as many as five towns in one day addressing mass meetings and conferring with NAACP branches, Walter White, NAACP secretary, will leave New York and speak in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Wednesday, March 18.

Mr. White is to address the Women's Court and Civic Conference of Milwaukee county, taking as his topic, "Is the Negro America's Refugee?" He will meet with the Milwaukee branch NAACP that evening. On Thursday, March 19, Mr. White will go to Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

At the conference of Alabama State Teachers' Association in Birmingham, Ala., he will be the principal speaker Friday, March 27, meeting with the Birmingham NAACP branch in the afternoon.

The next day he will go to Atlanta, Ga., for a branch meeting and a radio broadcast, Sunday, March 29, at 10 p.m.

MAR 19 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

# NAACP Sec'tary Gives "Behind Scenes" Address

MAR 30 1942

## Says World Racial Angle Is Being Changed by War

Walter White, the little giant of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held the attention of an Atlanta audience Sunday afternoon at Wheat Street Baptist Church with a behind-the-scenes address.

In a swift flow of oratory, the NAACP executive secretary told of meetings with President Roosevelt, Army and Navy officials and labor chiefs in an effort to secure equal rights and privileges for colored people living in democratic America.

He was here to usher in the membership drive of the Atlanta branch of the organization.

**ASKS NAACP SUPPORT**

In closing his address, Mr. White called on his hearers to be liberal in contributing to the association. He said the NAACP needs plenty of money now to carry on its equal salary fight for colored teachers in southern states, to open a bureau in Washington, and to continue its effort to break down discrimination ranks in labor and the Army and Navy.

Mr. White asked Atlantans to continue the "double-front fight."

"We must fight to destroy Hitlerism in Atlanta, Georgia as well as in Germany," he declared.

He urged Negroes not to be disheartened and disgusted during this fight for liberty and equality, declaring that some Negroes expect all of this to be given them on a silver platter.

MAR 30 1942

The speaker was high in his praise of Wendell Willkie, defeated Republican candidate in the last Presidential election, who recently ask the nation to break the barriers that keep colored men from serving in the United States Navy other than as messmen.

Such protest as this will eventually change the Navy policy toward the Negro, Mr. White reasoned.

**DISCUSSES WAR-RACIAL ANGLE**

The NAACP executive secretary had much to say about the war. In discussing the racial angle, he pointed out that neither Great Britain nor the United States of America believed the Japanese would attack her holdings in the Pacific.

MAR 30 1942

He blamed this attitude on white superiority stating that white men had placed all of the darker races in an inferior class, and naturally didn't think a so-called inferior race would ever think of attacking them.

Mr. White said he thinks "we are facing a new world so far as the racial question is concerned."

A large crowd, many of them patrons secured by the program committee, Mrs. Ruby Blackburn, chairman, was present for the address.

**GREAT CHAMPION**

Attorney A. T. Walden in presenting the speaker, called Mr. White "the great champion of 10,000,000 Negroes of America."

Following Mr. White's address, J. W. Dobbs, president of the Atlanta Civic and Political League, made a stirring plea for NAACP memberships.

The Rev. W. R. Wilkes, president of the local NAACP branch, expressed himself as highly pleased with Sunday's program.

Mrs. Beulah Johnson's rendition of "The Lord's Prayer" was one of the stand out numbers of the program.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

# OFFICIAL OK'S SEGREGATION IN AIR CORPS

FEB 28 1942

## Attitude In Column Clashes With Policy Of Association

FEB 28 1942

NEW YORK. — Charged with giving approval to the policy of segregation practiced by the nation's armed forces in his column syndicated by the Associated Negro Press, William E. Pickens, veteran worker with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been asked to show cause why he should not be dismissed as director of branches for the association.

The association is unalterably opposed to discrimination or any form of segregation in the Army, Navy or air corps.

Pickens, whose connection with the association dates back to February, 1920, when he became field secretary, is presently on leave to work with Jesse O. Thomas in the promotion of the sale of defense bonds and stamps among Negroes for the United States Treasury department.

FEB 28 194

Though it could not be learned which of the weekly columns written by Pickens is referred to by the association, comment on one written in January was widespread because of the attitude expressed in a discussion of Fort Huachuca and the jim crow Ninety-ninth Pursuit squadron based at Tuskegee.

Whether or not a deadline has been set by the N.A.A.C.P. for Pickens to answer could not be learned.

Significant excerpts from the January column believed to have been the basis for N.A.A.C.P. action follow:

FEB 28 194

"The Negro in the army and in the air; so much is said about it nowadays, and so much on mere imagination and theory. Some people's passion against 'racial segregation,' for example, blinds them to any excellence in the Negro's American military record and to his starting participation in the air forces. . . .

"Fort Huachuca is not a plot for getting rid of Negroes who want to join the army. It is an efficient institution for integrating colored Americans into our armed forces. To any man with guts in his body and brains in his head, it is a thrill.

FEB 28 194

"And there is, still in process of construction at Tuskegee, the great air field of the Ninety-ninth Pursuit squadron, Negro unit. I had read so much belly-aching complaint against this three million dollar army project, that until I went ot Tuskegee a few days ago and looked at it, I had the feeling that it was a white man's device to keep Negroes from learning to fly and fight. It seemed strange that the army would spend three million dollars, and more, of our money to spoil Negroes' chances when the army could do that for three cents.

"The old American mischief-maker, segregation, is still in the army, and will be there for some generations to come — but, by heaven, this Ninety-ninth Pursuit squadron field is nothing to increase or promote segregation, but will make a dent in it. Those black boys are going to get into the air and prove their equality.

"Since racial segregation is based on or implies the theory or the fact of inequality, there can be no argument against segregation as convincing as the establishment of the actual fact of equality. . . .

"Segregation based on skin-color or eye-color is damned nonsense, of course—but this man's army is not planning to break or to make segregation: it is planning to win a war, in spite of segregation or of those who oppose segregation. This is the army's business. If the army were led by fools, they might decide to settle the 'race question' first,—and then try to win this war afterward;—which would involve a plan to win the present world war in some distant time following the next world war. The army may not settle the race problem but it will not give any comfort to those who despise Negroes by the erection of this black air base.

FEB 28 1942

"Segregation is not of the army; it's of the American people. When the American people change or advance in this social field, their army will change or advance. We must take the lead; the army will not become a leader in such matters; especially not in times of war. There is something much bigger than social segregation before this army now.

"By these acts (the training of the Ninety-ninth) Tuskegee is making itself one of the great centers of American and of Negro life on this continent. Tuskegee is fighting segregation; for the most basic thing in the fight against racial contempt and racial segregation is achievement."

42-1942
Atlanta Ga Journal
October 25, 1942

# News of Atlanta's Negro Community

By WILLIAM Y. BELL JR.

The problems that have been raised for Negro youth by the war and the further problems which may be expected to develop during the post-war period will form the theme of the fourth annual student conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People when it meets at Clark College on the coming week-end, beginning Friday, October 30.

A large number of Southern leaders will be present. Dr. Buell Gallagher, Talladega College president, will deliver the keynote address, and Dr. James P Brawley, of Clark College, will welcome the delegates for the university.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the N. A. A. C. P., will deliver the other main address of the meeting.

**Many Noted Speakers**

Among the many speakers and leaders of panel discussions to be heard are Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work; Rose Mae Withers, secretary, Southern division of the National Student Conference of the Y. W. C. A., Richmond, Va., and Attorney Arthur D. Shores, of Birmingham.

Others are T. Rupert Broady, research assistant, Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Charles H. Houston, attorney, of Washington, and member of the N. A. A. C. P.'s national legal committee; Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, and the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor, Church of the Master and member of the national board of the N. A. A. C. P.

Frank McAllister, Southern secretary of the Workers' Defense League, Atlanta; T. M. Alexander, Atlanta businessman; W. S. Allen, in charge of defense training, Tuskegee Institute, and Madison S. Jones Jr., N. A. A. C. P. youth director, complete the roster of speakers and discussion leaders.

Two radio broadcasts are scheduled in addition to the regular program and the Verse-Speaking Choir of Clark College will render a special program for delegates.

**Interracial Committee Meets**

"Democracy in Action" was the theme of the annual meeting of the Fulton-DeKalb Interracial Committee held last Tuesday afternoon, October 20, at Wesley Memorial Church.

After a worship service led by Mrs. Reaves Gaston, district president, Woman's Society of Christian Service, Dr. David Marx, rabbi, The Temple, and Dr. Willis J. King, president, Gammon Theological Seminary, gave 20-minute talks on "The Practicality of Democracy."

Problems facing democracy were then the subject of group discussion led by Dr. E. G. Mackay. Chief of Police M. A. Hornsby laid the basis for discussion with a talk on the police and their problems. This was followed by a discussion on transportation problems, introduced by William Mitchell, vice president and general manager, Georgia Power Co.

**People's College**

Approximately 300 persons have signed up for courses in Atlanta University's "People's College," an experiment in mass education, it is learned. People of every educatinoal, social and economic level have been pouring into registration points to sign up for two or three of the 75 courses being offered for a 10-week period to the public without charge.

Held at different places in the city from Monday through Thursday at 7:30 and 8:30 o'clock at night, the courses are taught by efficient teachers who have volunteered time away from busy class, business and professional activities to take part in this significant attempt to bring higher education to the general public.

**Practical Courses**

Among the interesting courses being offered are "Secretarial Practice and Office Management," a refresher course on secretarial practice; "This Week's Books," a weekly review of outstanding books selected by the class; "Building Management and Maintenance;" "Everyday Law," what every man should know; and "Southern Labor Problems."

Painting, drawing, clay modeling, weaving, wood carving, puppets and marionettes will be the subject of the "Arts and Crafts Workshop" held each Tuesday at 7:30 p. m. Other courses now being offered are "Discovering Your Personality;" "Nazism: Its Theory and Practices;" "Elementary Russian;" "World Geography," and Marriage and the Family."

Registration may still be made at the registrar's office of Atlanta University; University Homes housing project; Auburn Avenue branch of the public library; Butler Street branch, Y. M. C. A., and Phyllis Wheatley branch, Y. W. C. A. Registration closes this coming Wednesday, October 28.

**Outstanding A. U. Grads: IX**

Harry Pace, class of 1903, was the ninth of 10 outstanding Atlanta University graduates recently selected by university alumni. He was born in Covington, held many varied positions in the business world after his graduation in 1903.

He served as a teacher at Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, Mo.; as cashier, Solvent Savings Bank & Trust Company of Memphis, Tenn.; secretary-treasurer, Standard Life Insurance Company, Atlanta, and as a music publisher in New York.

He founded and became president of the Northeastern Life Insurance Company, Newark, N. J., and became president of the National Negro Insurance Association. He is at present the president of the Supreme Liberty Life Insurance Company of Chicago.

The author of several short stories and articles, Mr. Pace has contributed to the Crisis, the Colored American Magazine, the New York Sun, the Billboard, Independent, Forbes Magazine, Southern Workman, and the New York Savings Bank Journal.

He is a trustee of Atlatna University and Morehouse College.

Atlanta Ga Mord
Oct 18, 1942

# Clark NAACP Forwards FDR Lynching Protest

The Clark College Chapter of the NAACP has called upon President Roosevelt to investigate the lynching of two fourteen-year-old Mississippi youths last week and bring the perpetrators of this outrage to justice.

Stating that the student body of the Atlanta institution is very much upset by the high crime, the NAACP chapter, in a letter, told Mr. Roosevelt:

"In these perilous times, Mr. President, we can no longer sit by blandly, nor can we cooperate with the policy of our government to discriminate, segregate, beat and lynch its people because of race. We are engaged in a struggle, presumably, to preserve our way of life—democracy. We are told daily that if we are to prosecute this war successfully, to a victorious end, we must bend all of our efforts, wills, ingenuity, patriotism and loyalty—which has as its roots obedience plus a very warm feeling for an ideology—cooperatively toward the realization of this end. How strangely cold this leaves us. Can we fight whole-heartedly for democracy in distant lands when right here at home we, as Brown Americans—a minority group, are denied the participation in the very ideology we are asked, which is our duty as citizens of these United States of America, to help defend?

"What does it all mean? It makes our hearts bleed, our chests contract, our throats clog, our eyes ache from the burning, unshed tears when we read of such maltreatment to our people. We love America and all she stands for. We became Americans the first day we set foot on these shores—the land that God shed His grace on—in the year 1619. We have served her faithfully. Our fathers had faith in her, but can we, Brown Americans of today, say, 'Faith of our fathers! Living still in spite of dungeon, fire and sword?' "

The letter, signed by Philip Harley, chapter president, points out that "No doubt it will be said that those persons responsible for the outrage of which we speak were narrow-minded, bigoted law-breakers, but the fact remains that they represent a very formidable faction engaged primarily in seeking the destruction of the ideologies of America."

Atlanta Ga. World
November 1, 1942

## Gallagher Proposes A Triple V Fight

Sounding a far-reaching keynote message here Friday night to the Fourth Annual Conference of The Youth Council of The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. Buell Gallagher, eminent President of Talladega College, not only gave a ringing endorsement of our Double V Fight for democracy at home and abroad, but moved a step further by calling upon us to wage a united struggle against prejudice within our racial group itself.

"The divisive sword of colored prejudice which the white man has forged, thrusts itself through the Negro group, separating the light skinned from the dark and the straight-haired from the kinky. And, with notable exceptions, the social circles of every city and hamlet, from Beale Street to Lenox Avenue, are organized along the lines of color—Pride of color is just as vicious when it is present in a Negro as it is in the other person", Dr. Gallagher warned.

By and large, we believe that the majority of colored Americans will share these views with the noted educator. For no matter how much intellectual snobbery and social stratification may be found existing in the white groups, there can be no sound argument to justify its existence within our racial pattern. And too, we do not doubt that a vast majority of us will agree with him that Negro Fraternities and Sororities are organized and operated along lines of class isolation and tend to choke and stifle the spontaneous expression of democracy and fellowship among our college groups.

With all these views, we repeat, most of us will no doubt, agree. Yet we think Dr. Gallagher will be pleased to know that these conditions are disappearing at a most rapid speed from the Negro organizations. There was a time when Negro students and teachers actually preferred a white man for President to a Negro. In many sections, following Emancipation, Negro people refused to have Negro ministers to pastor their churches. Less than 15 years ago, Atlanta colleges employed white officials to work in football contests No matter what may have been the talent or genius of a dark-skinned Negro girl, she was once regarded as below the status of the mulatto, and thus could win appointment to no type of student representation. Today, students elect each other principally upon the merit system, rather than upon skin-color. More and more color is being subordinated for merit and for character. True, there is yet some prejudice to be fought, but seldom is it necessary now to call a white judge to arbitrate matters in local Negro churches. Still, as long as there is a vestige of color-prejudice, intellectual snobbery, and social stratification, there is need for such messages as Dr. Gallagher brought to the Youth Friday night.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

## LAME DUCK WALTER WHITE

Nov. 27, 1942

While Walter White, Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People cannot be accused of making a major contribution to the loss of the fight to repeal the poll tax, it nevertheless is true that he is pursuing the same indiscreet course he pursued in his effort to get the Anti-Lynching bill passed. He seems unable to understand that nagging the Republicans in Congress, while soft-pedalling the faults of the New Deal leaders, accomplishes nothing.

It was at the end of the hectic fight to pass the Anti-Lynching bill that Mr. White aroused Senator McNary, the Republican leader, to the point where he stated that no Anti-Lynching Bill would likely ever get through the Senate while Walter White was lobbying for its passage.

Now at the end of the fight to repeal the poll tax, we find Mr. White still carrying on his personal feud with Senator McNary and making the blatant charge that the Repubicans in Congress are insincere in their fight for poll tax repeal.

The all-out support of the New Deal which Mr. White has given down through the years should have rewarded him with enough influence to go to the highest leaders of that party and get them to use the decisive political influence they have for passing an Anti-Lynching Bill or getting the poll tax repealed. If not, then to show that he is consistent, Mr. White should have directed his organization to carry on a vendetta against Democrats with the same zeal he pressed the fight against President Hoover and other Republicans who favored Judge John Parker for the Supreme Court bench.

Walter White has been a slavish devotee of the Democrats during this administration but in the end he has been no more influential in getting things done for "his people" than a stalwart Negro Republican. He cannot, therefore, hide his embarrassment over the way his party has let him down by yelling at the Republicans. Good politics, not to mention justice to the common people, who made possible the present almost absolute control of government by the Democrats, demanded that the Democrats major in getting both an Anti-Lynching law and poll tax repeal enacted. The few Republicans in Congress during the long reign of the Democrats have been no trouble to the Administration when it wanted to put over measures far less desirable and less humanitarian than measures to outlaw lynching and the poll tax.

But this Administration has feared to go to the mat with the Dixie oligarchy, preferring to disappoint Negro Americans and the organized labor, both of whom have meant more to the Democrats in winning national elections than the Democratic Party in the South.

With but little protest from Negroes of Republican persuasion, Walter White maneuvered the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People into a position of full adherence to the Democratic Party from as far back as 1930. It was expected he would, thereby, have great influence, even with such of his party cronies as Mr. Bilbo and Mr. McKellar.

Such Republican Negroes who did speak their mind, with regard to the slavish partisanship of the NAACP leaders, prophesied that a Democratic National Administration never would antagonize the powerful bloc of Southern Congressmen and Senators on matters of vital concern to Negroes. But the very romantic Mr. Walter White thought differently. He was impatient with any and all Negroes who did not agree that the New Deal was the ship and all else was the sea. William Pickens, the brainest of the NAACP leaders, was kicked out of office for supporting Wendell Willkie for the Presidency, a crime that has been charged to the machinations of Walter White.

It must be embarrassing to Mr. White now to notice that William Pickens has a higher standing with the Adminiistration than does the very inept and indiscreet Secretary of the NAACP.

Mr. White we hold, is a "lame duck" on the political waters. His own (Democratic) Party "winged" him, not the Republicans.

42-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Fight, Howl For Rights: Marshall

## Tells Young People To Stop Being Second Class Citizens

By CLIFF MACKAY
(WORLD Managing Editor)

Flaying those who contend that Negroes should wait until after the war is over to "straighten out this domestic mess," Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the NAACP, admonished youthful delegates attending the closing session of the fourth annual Student Conference of the NAACP to "fight and keep fighting and to howl and to keep howling until you are no longer relegated to the status of second class citizens."

Mr. Marshall's address was delivered in Davage Auditorium of of Clark College where the conference had been underway for three days. More than 200 delegates representing student NAACP chapter on practically every major college campus in the nation attended the meeting.

"You will never become full-fledged citizens by being patient, nice and quiet," the speaker who is waging a relentless war against teacher salary disparities in the Southern states, asserted. 'You have got to fight and howl and probably you'll get almost as much as you fight for. Certainly you will be none the worse off for making the effort."

Two problems confront Negro youth, he pointed out. The first is to fight the reactionary people in the opposite group and the second is to straighten out the "let's wait" crowd and the Uncle Toms in your own group.

"It is no secret," he continued, "that Negroes are more than anxious to assume their full responsibilities as citizens in winning this war.

NOV 2 - 1942

**WANT TO WORK**

"We are willing to fight and die for this country; we want to be able to work and produce the weapons that will bring victory and we are buying bonds to help finance our country's war effort. "But for all these sacrifices we, just as do other citizens, want something in return. We no longer want to be held to the status of second class citizens. Negro boys are fighting and dying all over the world for democracy, and we want to see that they enjoy some of it when they return," he declared.

The speaker opined that "our greatest battles must be waged against the prejudice-as-usual boys. This is a group," he asserted, "against which we must form a united front. They are the ones who are holding up the war effort."

"Our country entered this war with one hand tied behind its back. Many were of the opinion that they could win without the aid of ten per cent of the population.

"As soon as we asked for full integration of Negroes, we were immediately charged with holding up the war effort. Well let's see who is holding up the war effort."

"Our President says he wants 50,000 pilots, yet after all the fighting we did and they finally opened the segregated Tuskegee field, you see them training Negro flyers fifteen at a time. And we are told that none of these Negroes would see action by 1943 and maybe not then.

**REFERS TO MILLER**

NOV 2 - 1942

"All of you read about Dorie Miller. How we had to fight to get him official recognition of his heroism. But after getting his Navy Cross, did the Navy let this mess attendant who performed so courageously with a machine gun under fire, come out of the kitchen. They did not. Dorie Miller is still washing dishes and our navy is just one gunner less. Maybe they don't need any gunners."

"You see now who is holding up the wa reffort. It's the prejudiced-as-usual boys. The same gang who in the face of scientific fact stands determined that Negro and white blood will be segregated in the Red Cross blood banks." Mr. Marshall charged.

"I haven't seen a man yet who was shot to pieces and near death because of lack of blood, who would say let me die if living means I'll have to be given a transfusion with Negro blood."

The speaker outlined as the job of all young pepole, an all-out fight to secure three rights now denied people of their color.

"We must fight for the right to live," he said, "the right to security against lynching mobs and the right to the exercise of the ballot."

"This thing we are fighting against is not sectional" the lawyer contineud, "the problem is just more aggravated in some sections."

Madison S. Jones, Jr., youth director of the NAACP, presided and introduced the newly elected ginia Union University, Richmond, officers of the conference.

They are A. Otis Well of Virchairman; Walter Butler, Morgan State College, Baltimore, first vice chairman; Miss Helen Jacobs Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C., second vice chairman; Miss Gloria Morgan, West Virginia State College, Institute, secretary; and Miss Elizabeth Alford, Tuskegee Institute, assistant secretary.

Regional directors named were: Roberts Watts, Morgan College, northeast; John Poe, Dillard, south; Miss Helen Scott, Clark College, southeast; Robert Powell, Morehouse, midwest; and Miss Grace White, Stowe Teachers College, central.

Named to the advisory committee were: Dr. Buell Gallagher, Talladega; Dr. F. P. Kittrell, Hampton; Dr. James P. Brawley, Clark; Dr. A. P. Davis, Virginia Union; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Howard University; and Mrs. Don Rasmousas, Talladega.

Atlanta, Ga., World
October 15, 1942

# Dr. Gallagher Of Talladega To Be Keynoter

## Student NAACP Confab To Be Held At Clark

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—What problems have been raised for Negro youth by the war, and what further problems can be expected to develop during the post war period, will form the theme of the fourth annual student conference of the association, to be held at Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia October 30 through November 1.

Participating will be Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega College, who will deliver the keynote address and Dr. James P. Brawley, of Clark, who will welcome the delegates in behalf of the college.

The meeting during the course of which there will be presented two radio broadcasts, will have as its main speaker Attorney Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the NAACP.

Among the many speakers and leaders of panel discussions to be heard are included Dr. Forrester B. Washington of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta, Georgia; Rose Mae Withers, secretary of the Southern Division of the National Student Conference of the YWCA., Richmond, Virginia; Attorney Arthur D. Shores, of Birmingham, Alabama; T. Rupert Broady, Research Assistant at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.; Charles H Houston, Attorney of Washington and member of the National Legal Committee, NAACP.; Dr. J W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta, Georgia; Rev James H. Robinson, pastor, Church of the Master and member of the National Board of the NAACP; Frank McCallister, secretary of the Southern Workers' Defense League of Atlanta; T. M. Alexander, Atlanta, Georgia; W. S. Allen, in charge of defense training, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama; and Madison S Jones, Jr., Youth director of the NAACP.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

# NAACP Youth Conference Opens This Weekend

OCT 31 1942

ATLANTA, Ga.—While debate progresses in the U. S. Senate over a bill to draft 18 to 19 year-old into the Army, final plans are being completed here for the fourth annual student conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at which, from October 30 to November 1, "The War and Post War Problems for Negro Youth" will be discussed.

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Rose Mae Withers, secretary, southern division, National Student Conference, YWCA; Richmond, Va.; T. Rupert Broady, assistant in research department, Tuskegee Institute; Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney; Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary; Frances H. Williams, special groups consultant, Consumer Division, OPA;

Frank McCallister, secretary Southern Workers' Defense League; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta; Charles H. Houston, attorney, Washington, D. C.; W. S. Allen, director, National Defense Training School at Tuskegee; the Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor, Church of the Master, New York City; and Madison S. Jones, Jr., youth director, NAACP, will be among the discussion leaders.

Daily World
Atlanta. Ga.

# Student NAACP Conference To Open At Clark Friday

OCT 29 1942

OCT 29 1942

## Many Leaders To Address Meeting In Capital City

OCT 29 1942

While debate progresses in the U. S. Senate over a bill to draft 18 and 19 year-olds into the army, final plans are being completed here for the Fourth Annual Student Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at which, from October 30th to November 1st, "The War and Post War Problems for Negro Youth" will be discussed.

Other topics to be covered at the conference which will draw youth from all over the country are: Negro Youth and the Franchise, Minority Strategy in War Time, Negro Youth and Civil Liberties and Negro Youth and Jobs. Rose Mae Withers, Secretary Southern Division, National Student Conference, YWCA; Richmond, Virginia; T. Rupert Broady, Assistant in Research Department, Tuskegee Institute; Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney; Dr J. W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary; Frances H. Williams, Special Secretary, Southern Workers' Defense League; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, Director Atlanta University School of Social Work; T. M. Alexander, Atlanta; Charles H. Houston, Attorney, Washington, D. C.; W. S. Allen, Director, National Defense Training School at Tuskegee; Reverend James H. Robinson, Pastor, Church of the Master, New York City; and Madison S. Jones, Jr., Youth Director, NAACP will be among the discussion leaders.

At the opening meeting Friday evening, October 30, the following speakers will appear: Dr. Buell Gallagher, president Talledega College; Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College; and Paul Murray, student chairman, NAACP student conference.

The sessions on Saturday, October 31st, will be given over to the plenary session, panel discussions a performance by the Verse Speaking Choir of Clark College and the annual conference dance. A unique feature of this day's happenings will be a general assembly of all panel discussions on Saturday afternoon, presided over by Reverend James H. Robinson, of New York City and member of the National Board of Directors of the NAACP.

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Sunday, November 1st, the last day of the conference, will feature the regular business sessions in the morning and the annual church service for delegates. Reverend James H. Robinson will deliver the sermon. At the mass meeting in the afternoon, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the Association will deliver the closing address. New officers for the coming year will be introduced and the youth director will give the final remarks.

There will be a reception and dance for the delegates, and two radio broadcasts are being planned.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

## Panel Discussions At NAACP Youth Conference Today

OCT 31 1942

Delegates here for the fourth annual National Youth Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will participate in five spirited panel discussions at Clark College this morning starting at 10:30 o'clock.

Topics up for discussion are "Post-war Problems for Negro Youth," "Negro Youth and the Franchise," "Minority Strategy in War Time," "Negro Youth and Civil Liberties" and "Negro Youth and Jobs."

The Rev. James A. Robinson, of New York City, is to preside over a general assembly of all panels at the college this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. W. R. Wilkes, president of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP, and Prof. E. Luther Brookes, of the Clark College faculty, will address the body this evening at 7:30 o'clock. The verse-speaking choir of Clark College will appear in a pageant, "Ballard for Americans," this evening at 8 o'clock.

The conference dance is scheduled to start tonight at 9:30 o'clock in the Clark College recreation room.

Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the National body of the NAACP, is to deliver an address at the college Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Madison S. Jones, youth director for the NAACP, will give a brief talk.

Election of officers and other conference business will take place Sunday morning.

Neither of the two proposed radio broadcasts will be carried out.

Conference officials are Pauli Murray, Washington, D. C., student chairman; Otis Wells, Virginia Union University, first vice-chairman; Howard Savage, Talladega College, second vice-president; Etta Stanton, Cambridge, Mass., secretary, and Madison S. Jones, Jr., youth director.

Members of the advisory council for college chapters are Dr. A. W Dent, president of Dillard University; Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega College; Dr. R O'Hara Lanier, Hampton Institute; Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of Hampton Institute; Dr. Charles H. Thompson, Washington, D. C.; and the Rev. Frank Wilson, Lincoln University, Chester, Pa.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

## In Major Roles At Youth Meet

OCT 31 1942

OCT 31 1942

**DR. BUELL GALLAGHER**
**—president of Talladega College, who made the keynote address of the NAACP Youth Conference at Clark College Friday night.**

OCT 31 1942

**THURGOOD MARSHALL**
**—special counsel for the NAACP, who will address the conference on several occasions and serve as consultant today and tomorrow.**

OCT 31 1942

**REV. JAMES H. ROBINSON**
**—pastor of the Church of the Master, New York City, member of the NAACP's national board, who will preside over a general assembly of panels this afternoon.**

42-1942

# Clark Host To Student Conference

Savannah Tribune
Savannah, Ga.

## War and Post War Problems Discussed

OCT 29 1942

Atlanta, Ga.—While debate progresses in the U. S. Senate over a bill to draft 18 and 19 year olds into the army, final plans are being completed here for the Fourth Annual Student Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at which, from October 30th to November 1st, "The War and Post War Problems for Negro Youth" will be discussed. Other topics to be covered at the conference which will draw youth from all over the country are: Negro Youth and the Franchise, Minority Strategy in War Time, Negro Youth and Civil Liberties and Negro Youth and Jobs. Rose Mae Withers, serectary, Southern Division, National Student Conference, YWCA. Richmond, Va.; T. Rupert Broady, Assistant in Research Department, Tuskegee Inst.; Arthur D. Shores Birmingham attorney; Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary; Frances H. Williams, Special Groups Consultant, Consumer Division, O. P. A.; Frank McCallister, secretary, Southern Workers' Defense League; Dr. Forrester B. Washingon, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work; T. M. Alexanler, Atlanta; Charles H. Houston, Attorney, Washingon, D. C.; W. S. Allen, Director, National Defense Training School at Tuskegee; Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor, Church of the Master, New York City, and Madison S. Jones, Jr., Youth Director, N. A. A. C. P. will be among the discussion leaders.

OCT 29 1942

At the opening meeting Friday evening, Oct. 30 the following speakers will appear; Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of Talladega College; Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College; and Pauli Murray, student chairman, NAACP student conference.

OCT 29 1942

The sessions on Saturday, October 31st, will be given over to the plenary session, panel discussions, a performance by the Verse Speaking Choir, of Clark College and the annual conference dance. A unique feature of this day's happenings will be a general assembly of all panel discussions on Saturday afternoon, presided over by Rev. J. H. Robinson of New York City and member of the National Board of Directors of the N. A. A. C. P.

Sunday, November 1st, the last day of the conference will feature the regular business session in the morning and the annual church service for delegates. Rev. James H. Robinson will deliver the sermon. At the mass meeting in the afternoon, Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the Association will deliver the closing address. New officers for the coming year will be introduced and the youth director will give the final remarks.

OCT 29 1942

There will be a reception and dance for the delegates, and two radio broadcasts are being planned.

# Youth And War Topic Of Confab

Houston Tex.
The Informer

OCT 31 1942

ATLANTA, Ga. — While debate progresses in the U. S. Senate over a bill to draft 18 and 19-year-olds into the army, final plans are being completed here for the Fourth Annual Student Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at which, from October 30 to November 1, "The War and Post-War Problems for Negro Youth" will be discussed.

Other topics to be covered at the conference which will draw youth from all over the country are: "Negro Youth and the Franchise," "Minority Strategy in War Time," "Negro Youth and Civil Liberties," and "Negro Youth and Jobs."

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**Discussion Leaders**

Rose Mae Withers, secretary, southern division, National Student Conference, YWCA, Richmond, Virginia; T. Rupert Broady, assistant in research department, Tuskegee Institute; Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham attorney; Dr. J. W. Nicholson, Gammon Theological Seminary; Frances H. Williams, special groups consultant, consumer division, OPA Frank McCallister, secretary, Southern Workers' Defense League; Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work; T. M. Alexander, Atlanta; Charles H. Houston, attorney, Washington, D. C.; W. S. Allen, director, National Defense Training School at Tuskegee; Reverend Jas. H. Robinson, pastor, Church of the Master, New York City; and Madison S. Jones, Jr., youth director, NAACP, will be among the discussion leaders.

OCT 31 1942

At the opening meeting Friday evening, October 30, the following speakers will appear: Dr. Buell Gallagher, president, Talledega college; Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark college; and Pauli Murray, student chairman, NAACP student conference.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Youths Ask All Rights

## Urge Complete, Speedy Victory

NOV 2 - 1942

Pledging their full energies for a speedy and complete victory, the more than 200 delegates attending the fourth annual student NAACP conference in a strongly-worded charter called for a post-war world in which Indians, Far Easterners, Africans, Negro Americans shall be free together with all mankind.

The stirring charter was read and adopted at the concluding session of the conference held in Davage Auditorium of Clark College.

"We, Negro youth hereby affirm the just aspirations which our peoples have always had for full freedom and complete manhood status as Americans. We recognize that the achievement of these aspirations is bound up in every way with the cause of victory of the United Nations over the Axis. We, therefore, pledge our full energies for a speedy and complete victory in the war in which our country is engaged.

NOV 2 - 1942

**MUST DESTROY SYSTEM**

"We also place before the conscience of Americans of every race, creed and condition, the shameful fact that this victory will be lost by the continuation and intensification, of the system of economic, political and social oppression from which our peoples suffer," the preamble of the charter continued. "We say to America; The ends of this war ((The Four Freedoms) must become the means of winning the war.

"Our brothers in the armed forces and we who remain on the home front, fight and work for a world in which all peoples, regardless of race, creed or previous condition shall determined their own destiny—a world in which Indians, Far Easterners, Africans, Negro Americans shall be free together with all mankind."

"This war must mean an end to discrimination," the charter declared, "an end to lynching, and an end to the poll tax. It is the responsibility of the government, the trade unions, the Negro and white, adults and young people, individually and collectively to see that these inequalities are eradicated now to insure the fullest mobilization of the manpower and womanpower of the Negro people and all people and defeat fascism.

**MUST EXTEND FREEDOM**

"This war must also mean an end to the subjugation of peoples, and nations by nations. Various leading national figures, in radio reports and press statements carry forward President Roosevelt's four freedoms and the principles of the Atlantic Charter to all corners of the world with new concreteness which is as it should be.

"This war must mean the full utilization of the colonial peoples as well as the Negro people of the war is to be won.

"As an organization of young people deeply concerned about the problems of the day and realizing that many of the problems are so intertwined that the fight for one is a means of solving and another, we call upon the young people of our country and all those fighting fascism at home and abroad, for on those problems action now to assure us of success in our war and postwar aims.

**DEMAND ADMINISTRATORS**

"We urge that more Negroes be placed in administrative positions for the war and postwar planning boards."

Condemning the disfranchisement of millions of Negro citizens the delegates went on record as recommending a program to local chapters to make Negroes more intelligent about the ballot, its power and its use.

Outlining the strategy of minorities during the war, the charter called upon "youth to be vigilant, that new patterns and old be used in more concrete specific ways to insure victory."

Negroes were urged to join labor unions, to make strategic use of the radio, press and public forums to educate Negroes on their common problems and to sponsr radio programs dealing with Negroes.

**FIGHT FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES**

A vigorous drive for Negroes to realize their full civil liberties was urged. A demand was made for the complete abolition of segregation in the armed forces and a call was made for vigorous protests against segregation in the several states.

In their final plea voice in the charter, Negro youth were urged to begin working now to achieve double victory in jobs. "This double victory," the charter read, "is in the sense of victory for the United States in all phases of jobs related to the war effort by the all out assistance of Negroes, and victory for Negroes in the eradication of barriers to their full integration into war and civilian jobs."

More technical course must be added to the curriculums of Negro schools and colleges, the delegates agreed.

Greater economic security must be brought about by full support of Negro business enterprises, the purchase of property by Negroes and through the purchase of war bonds and stamps.

**ATTACK DISCRIMINATION**

An awarness must be created in the minds of the minority group, the delegates asserted, of existing opportunities in various fields, particularly civil service.

And finally, the charter called for an all out attack against "pernicious discriminating and segregating of groups of workers in war and civilian jobs."

In conclusion the charter read: "As open-minded Negro youth we realize the present status of the minority groups and have visualed the future precarious and pathetic state of affairs for both Negro and other minority groups if persistent and definite aims and discussion and formulated plausi- equal rights and deserved justices policies are not pursued now. With ble solutions to these gigantic to a successful end." these thoughts utmost in mind and problems. As individuals and the opinions and knowledge of the staunch backers of the NAACP we panel discussions of competent move to staunchly support and delegates as food for thought and diligently pursue these outlined incentives for action we have analyzed the five subjects for panel courses and means of achieving

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# NAACP Meeting To Close With Marshall Talk

NOV 1 - 1942

## Special Council To be Heard At Three O'clock

NOV 1 - 1942

Completion of conference business this morning and an address this afternoon by Thurgood Marshall, special counsel for the national body of the NAACP, will bring to a close the fourth annual Youth Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now in session at Clark College.

The business session this morning at 8:30 o'clock will consist of resolutions, selection of a site for the next conference and election of officers and advisory committee.

The Rev. James H. Robinson of New York, is to preach the conference sermon in Davage auditorium this morning at 11 o'clock.

Mr. Marshall is to address the conference this afternoon at 3 o'clock. He will speak from the platform of Davage auditorium.

Five panel sessions were conducted Saturday afternoon and at the evening session, the Rev. W. R. Wilkes, president of the Atlanta chapter of the NAACP, and Pof. E. Luther Brooks, of the Clark College faculty, delivered addresses.

The verse-speaking choir of Clark rendered a pageant Saturday night, titled "A Ballad for Americans."

Daily World.
Atlanta, Ga.

# NAACP Youth Conference Starts Today

## More Than 200 Representatives Are Expected

OCT 30 1942

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

The keynote address by Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega College, in Matthew Davage auditorium, Clark College, this evening at 8 o'clock, will mark the official opening of the three-day meeting of the fourth annual Youth Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Delegates will begin registering at Clark College at noon today, and according to advance information, more than 200 representatives of NAACP youth chapters scattered over the country are expected.

There will be an advisory committee meeting at the college this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

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**RECEPTION THIS EVENING**

Dr. James P. Brawley, president of Clark College, will deliver the welcome address this evening, and following the program to which all Atlantans are invited, a reception for delegates will be held in the Clark College girls' dormintory.

Following an eight o'clock breakfast Saturday morning, a plenary session will be held at 9:30 a. m. Panel discussions are to get underway at 10:30 a. m. Saturday and topics to be discussed are "Post War Problems for Negro Youth," "Negro Youth and the Franchise," "Minority Strategy in War Time," "Negro Youth and Civil Liberties" and 'Negro Youth and Jobs:"

The Rev. James H. Robinson, member of the NAACP's national board, will preside over a general assembly of all panels Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Prof. E. Luther Brookes, of the Clark faculty, and the Rev. W. R. Wilkes, president of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP, are scheduled to speak Saturday evening at 7:30 o'clock in Davage auditorium. The verse-speaking choir of Clark will appear on pragram at 8 o'clock Saturday night in a pageant titled: "A Ballot for Americans."

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The conference dance for delegates will be held Saturday night at 9:30 o'clock in the Clark recreation room.

The Gammon Seminary Octet will render musical numbers tonight and Saturday evening.

**BUSINESS SESSION SUNDAY MORNING**

The business session will be conducted Sunday morning, starting at 8:30 o'clock, at which time resolutions will be read, time and place of the next conference selected, and officers and advisory committee elected.

The Rev. Charles A Davis, of Gammon Theological Seminary, will preside at church services schduled to be held Sunday morning at 11 o'clock in Davage auditorium and the Rev. James H. Robinson, of New York, will deliver the sermon. The Philharmonic Society of Clark College will sing at morning and afternoon services Sunday.

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At the closing assembly Sunday afternoon, starting at 2:30 o'clock, Thurgood Marshall, special cousel for the NAACP, wil address the body, and remarks will be made by Madison S. Jones, Jr., youth director for the organization.

Mr. Jones will address Clark students at the 11 o'clock chapel hour this morning.

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Members of the Clark youth branch said churches and clubs in Atlanta are expected to send delegates to the conference.

Other personalities scheduled to appear here during the conference are Rose Mae Withers, secretary of the southern division of the National Student Conference, YWCA; T. Rupert Broady, of Tuskegee, Institute; Arthur D. Shores, Birmingham, Alabama attorney; Prof. J. W. Nicholson, of Gammon; Frank McCallister, of the Southern Workers' Defense League, Atlanta; Prof. Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work; T. M. Alexander, insurance broker; Charles H. Houston, Washington, D. C. attorney; W. S. Allen, of Tuskegee, Institute; Prof. R. S. Guptill, of Gammon; Prof. W. R. Chivers, of Morehouse College, and Martin Harvey, dean of men at Clark.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

# Dr. Gallagher Addresses Youth Confab

OCT 31 1942

## Fearless Speaker Adds Another 'V' To Race Campaign

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

"If we really want democracy, we must ourselves be democratic," declared Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, president of Talladega College, in a brilliant keynote address delivered Friday night in Davage auditorium at Clark College to the fourth annual Youth Conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The tall, fearless speaker suggested that an additional "V" be added to the Double-V campaign declaring that democracy is needed within the colored race as much as it is needed abroad and at home.

Closing his stirring address, he said, "Mr. Chairman, I give you the Triple-V-democracy abroad, at home and within the race. I commend it to the sessions of this conference with all of the earnestness and urgency I possess. If we really want democracy, we must ourselves be democratic."

**"DOUBLE-V NOT ENOUGH"**

"The Double-V is not enough" Dr. Gallagher said. "We must fight on a third front also. There is the world front, and there is the domestic front. Now, how about fighting for democracy within the racial group itself?

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"The divisive sword of color prejudice which the white man has forged thrusts itself through the Negro group, separating the light-skinned from the dark, the straight haired from the kinky. With notable exceptions, the social circles of every city and hamlet from Beale Street to Lenox Avenue, are organized along the lines of color. Talk about race prejudice! Pride of color is just as vicious when it is present in a Negro as it is in the other person."

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Dr. Gallagher took an opportunity to rap class distinction, saying that the "termites of the race bore from within, eating the timbers of racial solidarity, spreading their false notions of class divisions. They set the rich Negro against the poor and the poor against the rich, and the middle class against both, and the intellectual against all three."

He said intellectual snobbery as well as pride of color and class distinctions finds safe havens in the fraternities and sororities located on the college campuses.

**URGES ENERGY DIVERSIONS**

"If one half the thought and energy and devotion now given to the national fraternal organizations and to the local campus cliques could be given to the youth chapters of the NAACP, we would begin to win the battles of this third front — the struggle for democracy within the racial group."

Dr. Gallagher raised the question "How Does the Negro Youth Feel About the War?" and answered it by saying:

"By and large, much the same as white youth; but with the important difference that up to now at any rate, the young Negro has had to fight for the right to fight."

He pointed out that the "Negro youth is saying and feeling that with all its wrongs and imperfections, this America is still his country. Very few Negroes are under any illusions about the future of the Negro in a world dominated by Hitler and Hirohito. Up to date the only progress that the Japanese appear to have made in their efforts to win Negro American sympathies through dissaffection from the white population is seen in the arrest of more than 40 persons in and around Chicago and Harlem, charged with seditious activities as agents of the Japanese government.

"But this fact pales into insignificance when it is placed along side the continuing infamies of men like William Dudley Pelley, propagandist de luxe, organizer of the notorious Silver Shirts, now in federal prison for sedition. By and large, the Negro has a record of loyalty to America which is at least as sound and solid as does his white compatriot."

The welcome address was delivered by Dr. James P. Brawley, president of the host college. He called on the delegates to seek solutions to the many problems now confronting the race.

Willard S. Townsend, international president of the United Transportation Service Employees, spoke briefly and pointed out that the trade union movement will do more to help eliminate "our problems" than anything else.